TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE

DEVOTED TO PURE LITERATURE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE, HUMOR, &c.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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OVER THE RIVER RHINE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

We sat beside a window, We friends and travellers three, Journeying through the old world lands, From a country over the sea. And the broad fields lay beneath us. Hedged with the clustering vine, As we looked from out our window Over the river Rhine.

Along its banks were clustered Old towns and villages fair; And the sound of the chime-bells ringing Filled e'er and anon the air. And the water rippled and sparkled Like gems in the summer's shine, As we looked from out our window Over the river Rhine.

And we saw the swift boats gliding On the golden waves below, Or anchored, listlessly swaying With the river's cbb and flow. And we marked afar in the distance Its current's silver line, As we looked from out our window Over the river Rhine.

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And we talked of the Past and the Future, And the blessed hopes that rise In the golden glow of summer, To the youthful dreamer's eyes. Sweet were our dreams that morning. Oh, early friends of mine! As we gazed from out our window Over the river Rhine.

Now years have rolled between us, And that morning's golden glow, With its pictures and its music, Are the things of long ago. And afar in Memory's vista Those blessed visions shine. More fair than the golden ripples Over the river Rhine.

And now in the gloomy weather That comes with winter chill, When the blast is bleak and bitter, And the snow shrouds vale and hill, I think of that summer morning, And its blessed memories shrine, Like a sacred spot, that window

We have stood since then by a river. More dark than the ocean tide, And two have crossed its waters, And are safe on the other side. I have dreamed of the vales they are treading, Where flowers of amaranth twine, More sweet than the shining landscape That is clasped by the river Rhine.

And I think when I shall join them, In that country over the sea, We shall sit and Gream together Once more, we pilgrims three. We shall look from heights supernal, Where Time's broad river rolls, Sweeping away below us, With its freight of human souls; And our dreams shall then be real, Lived out in the life divine Of a morn more fair than ever shone Over the river Rhine. New Haven.

VIOLET:

OR, THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE

BY PIERCE EGAN.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER LL.

Lady Kingswood was, as we have seen, snatched from the very brink of shame and ruin by the sudden appearance of the seeming apparition of Lady Maud. At the very instant that her bosom was glowing with the rancorous pangs of a fierce jealousy; at the very moment that she was permitting the ser instincts of her nature to triumph over the most vital considerations of honor, truth, dignity, the very life of her purity and good me, as if by Divine interposition, Lady Maud-pale, sad, and spirituelle-stood be fore her, unconscious of the terrible nature of the interview she was interrupting, but yet a warning and a guardian angel.

Lady Kingswood instantly recognized the nature of this extraordinary interposition.-Her suffocating agony; her burning cheeks and brow; her cowering, tottering form, as she followed Lady Maud, clutching at her garment, not daring to awaken her, yet far ess daring to permit her to quit the gallery without her-were strong testimonies of her sense of how deeply she had suffered her commit her. Now that she had become alive to the false and humiliating position into which she mainly contributed to bring



THE SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

herself her feelings of shame, shocked pride, down her mind as Brighton had done.and self-reproach, were overwhelming.

Tears and self-accusations, when alone, occupied every waking moment. When she night's adventure—she had troubled dreams, awoke with a start and scream, calling at times wildly for help, as though some fiend

or evil spirit were dragging her to perdition. She passed her time with Lady Maudher days in her society—her nights in her room. She would not see Lord Kingswood; would not receive a communication from him, nor send one. At first, she refused to have an interview with her son Cyril; and, when he accompanied her and Lady Maud to Brighton, she scarcely spoke to him, never raised her eyes to his—nay, when she could, studiously averted her face from him.

Perhaps it was as well for her that both Cyril and Lady Maud had their own absorbing griefs, which indisposed them to watch the looks and actions of others; if, indeed, this had not been the case, it is more than probable that Cyril, at least, would have probed, or tried to have probed, her sorrow and her strange, shrinking reserve to its source.

The somnambulism so suddenly displayed by Lady Maud, developed by over-wrought of her time as it was possible with her. She past, for there still existed within her heart brooded over her wrongs.

making some exertion to get abroad and assume a cheerfulness and ease which she did effect upon her. What the eventual result might have been, had she stayed longer there, it is unnecessary to surmise; the effect, so far as it went, was abruptly checked by her suddenly encountering the object of her wildest and most terrible suspicions, and, immediately following, the unscrupulous tempter.

To remain an hour longer in Brighton she felt to be impossible; to return to the Kingswood mansion in Belgravia she would not and therefore, to prevent false surmises and disingenuous reports, there was but one alternative open to her, and that was Kingswood Hall.

Cyril had disappeared; she did not ask how, when, or wherefore, and Lady Maud's supplications not to return to that dreary pile where Philip Avon could come and go at will, where he could persecute her with his hateful and terrifying wooing, were borne down by Lady Kingswood's impetuous desire to place herself where the Marquis of that beneath its ancient roof she should be He not only seemed to be always aware of Chillingham would be unlikely to come, or her eyes could rest on the face of that youth whose advent at Kingswood Hall had shattered at one blow the whole fabric of her happiness.

The solitary, monastic character of Kingswood Hall-not only unenlivened by the suspicions of her husband's truthfulness to presence of visitors, but its dullness increased by the absence of a large proportion of the retinue of servants whom Lord Kingswood retained-did not help to tone or to calm the wrong inflicted upon her by her husband, cunning, shrewd, reserved, and a slave to the that Lady Maud did not make it the occasion ruptly started out of one which distracted

slept-and it was but seldom, after this lous, did something to attract her thoughts from dwelling on gloomy and painful sub-jects; here the calm and motionless landscape, unchanging, save under the brightness of a noonday sun, or the sullenness of a clouded atmosphere—the silent chambers, the noiseless corridors, the stillness unbroken, save, perhaps, by the clanging of a rude ly closed door, or by the low, mournful wail of the wind, as it swept round wings and turrets, moaning in the buttresses and whistling among the pinnacles, left her, alas! too free to think, to brood, to weep, to wring her bands, to bewail her fate, to find no help for the past, to see no hope for the future !

She had fled from her danger at a critical oment, but there were certain acts of her own from which she could not escape. Nothing, it is true, had actually transpired between herself and the Marquis of Chillingham upon which an actual charge could be substantiated, but too much had been implied to be misunderstood. She was not unconscious of the guilt of the step she was about to take when the Marquis of Chillingham urged her to fly, but her proper percep and excited feelings, served as an excellent tion of its infamy was obscured by her pas-excuse for Lady Kingswood to pass as much slonate hankering for revenge. It was only when guilt came into direct contact with was, in fact, afraid to trust herself alone with pure and unsullied innocence that she saw her own thoughts; she feared to go over the the awful character of the chasm which would separate her if she fled from her home, a latent bitterness at Lord Kingswood's pre-sumed conduct to her, which made a desire ter and nobler instincts prevailed. She saw for revenge grow stronger the more she at a glance that no amount of wrong done to herself would justify her in revenging herself The society of Lady Maud, the change of by the commission of wrong; and so, impulair and scene at Brighton, the necessity for sively, but wisely, she rushed from the con tamination to which the Marquis was urging her into the purer atmosphere which a Divine not possess, were not without a beneficial morality had taught her it was her duty alone to breathe

But she had erred, and error never fails to establish baneful consequences. She knew well that the Marquis of Chillingham would not, for a time at least, abandon his iniquitous purpose. She felt certain that she would have to meet him again, even if she avoided society, beneath her husband's roof and in her husband's presence. She foresaw that at formed in ingratiating himself deeply in such meetings she would be subjected by him to glances in the last degree humiliating to her, to suggestions and inuendoes which would cover her brow with a burning crimson flush, and fill her bosom with shame and mortification.

These painful impressions had mainly de termined her to fly to Kingswood Hall, and they also urged her to remain there so long as Lord Kings wood's parliamentary and governmental duties kept him in London. She had no fear that the Marquis of Chilliegham would follow her to the Hall. She believed safe from his persecution, and have an opportunity to restore her wild, excited, and heated mind to some degree of composure, to offer up prayers of penitence for the past, and to determine, as well as she was able, what should be her course for the future.

the worst a woman can suffer-she believed, will of his master; he, of all men, would be sympathy which she would have flung away to extract from him the secret she believed had she been guilty of the wretched act of retaliation she at first, in a delirhum of passion, meditated.

But she suddenly, even while the first ray of consolution dawned upon her, remembered the man Pharisee.

A spasmodic shudder ran through he frame as a vision of his sallow face and furtive eyes, his sleek and insinuating manner, presented itself to her. She recollected, with a groan of mortal agony, how deeply she had committed herself to this man's power by employing him and by communing with him to herself

She, with a feeling of horror, recalled to mind that it was by the agency of Pharisee that the Marquis of Chillingham had been introduced into the picture gallery. By no other means could be have got there, and at an hour when she was there by appointment, She wildly taxed her memory to reproduce the words of the note written by her in a moment of frenzied excitement to the Marquis of Chillingham. She could recollect nothing in its contents absolutely injurious in its character to her reputation, though the mere act of writing was sufficiently indiscreet.

The Marquis of Chillingham had no doubt But Pharisee had received from her a note and she felt that without seeing him, questionhe had delivered it, unconscious of its con- plunged into a state of such harrassing incertents, and consequently prepared to place the titude, that she would be unable to find worst construction upon them. What, nothe were to proceed to Lord Kingswood, and, under a promise of a hand-ome reward, der what pretext would it be possible to betray all!

He was a menial, a man of whose charac ter she had formed an unfavorable opinion from the first time she beheld him - that is to say, without caring to bestow a thought upon him, she instinctively disliked him.

He had succeeded, by a long course of service steadily and seemingly faithfully per-Lord Kingswood's favor. He had rendered himself necessary to him by making himself acquainted with his lordship's habits and pecoliarities; he made bimself master of Lord Kingswood's foibles, of his weaknesses, of those small matters which gratified his vanity and self-importance, and of those which rritated and teased him. He constantly ministered to one and smoothed away the other, without appearing to do either; the conse quence of this line of conduct was, that in Lord Kingswood's eyes no one of his servants managed matters so well as Pharisee. what Lord Kingswood wished to be done, but also how he desired that it should be done and in this spirit Lord Kingswood usually

It was natural, therefore, that Lady Kingswood, in believing her husband guilty of acis At first she began to hope that the worst which would render a confidant essential, was over, and though she felt herself to be should assume that Pharisee would be the doomed to a life of sorrow-a life which individual he would elect to that post. The would be tortured by a keen, acute sense of man was in every respect fitted for the task,

There the variable sea, the ever-changing human tide, and the sprightly bustle peculiar to a place at once so fashionable and so population of the price of the commission of not the most likely person. Lord Kingswood having forfeited her own self-respect, or have about choose, and thus it was just as naturally deprived herself of that commission and rail that Lady Kingswood should endeavor she had unhappily made a confident and an envoy of him, and had so placed herself in his

> Grievously as she felt she had been wrong ed by Lord Kingswood, bitterly as she resented it, she yet shrunk from appearing in his eyes as an equally guilty and unfaithful partner.

In her endeavors, out of a spirit of retails tion, to make Lord Kingswood jealous, un-der the notion that while making him angry she was herself doing no wrong, she forget respecting Lord Kingswood's unfaithfulness that every such act weakened his faith in her integrity, and lowered the standard she respond, even though she repeated her calls had held in his estimation. She saw this two or three times in a louder tone than be now, and felt how fearfully it would tell against her should Pharisce, proving treach- pattering of swiftly-advancing feet, which erous, reveal to Lord Kingswood not only that she had written a secret note to the Marquis of Chillingham, but had given him a secret interview in the dead of night.

The more she reflected upon this, the more it appeared necessary that she should see Pharisec and learn what had transpired, during her absence from Kingswood House, in London. She had an impression, from the earnestness which Pharisce had displayed in addressing her, that he would be faithful to or to explain her own mission. received it, and would, she felt sure, keep it the trust she had reposed in him; nay, he addressed to the Marquis of Chillingham, and ing and probing him, she should only be peace or contentment anywhere. But how not at present go back to London; but unprocure Pharisee's attendance at Kingswood ?

It would be impossible for her to appear in any steps which it would be necessary to take to let Pharisee know that she wished to see him, but how communicate to him this wish? Some one must perform the task, but to obtain this agent she herself must act in some way, but this was the very thing she was most anxious to avoid. She could trust no servant, she could frame no excuse for the employment of Lady Maud in this task: indeed, the latter was evidently too depressed in spirits to undertake any task which required tact and delicate skillfulness, and thus she was placed in a dilemma from which no cogitation, rumination, or scheming promised to extricate her.

As at Brighton she had kept Lady Maud's society constantly, so here, at Kingswood Hall, Lady Maud kept as constantly with her. Lady Kingswood appeared, while at the fashionable watering place, to cling to brighter. Lady Maud, as though her sweet presence would save her from some dreaded intrusion. Lady Kingswood. "Yet I think that by ac-Even thus did Lady Maud cling to her while at Kingswood, evidently under a similar im-

At only one period of the day did Lady Mand about herself from Lady Kingswood, and that was in the morning. She would disappear then for above an hour, and Lady Kingswood knew only on these occasions

for a walk in the grounds. All a was, that Lady Maud, in these me seques, directed her steps, on leavis wards the ancient portion of the Hall.

It had not occurred to her to sak Lady ning visits. She was too me markable in what Lady Maud did, but she was one morning induced to seek her rival of Philip Avon, who, having per respects to Lady Kingswood, requested a kind of feverish earnestness, to have terview with Lady Mand.

Lady Kingswood was aware that Mand intertained feelings of dislike for the stern, that Lord Kingswood had set his heart on a match between them, and she felt that it would be a mean revenge on her part to oppose any obstacle. She knew how distressed Mand was at the thoughts of such a marfinge, but she believed it would be the wise plan to let matters take their course. It would be for Maud at the last moment to reject the proffered hand, or, induced to ch her aversion into liking, accept it. She had not the slightest notion of the real impulse to Maud's hatred of Philip Avon, and it was, under all circumstances, quite as well that she had not. However, on the present occasion it occurred to her that she had herself better seek Maud and acquaint her with the arrival of Philip Avon; it would prepare her to go through the scarcely unexpected but distant ful interview, an interview which the abrupt communication of a servant might prevent taking place.

Lady Kingswood having traced Lady Maud to the entrance to the old library, could not summon sufficient resolution to en ter the solemn and silent antique chamber, uncertain whether she should find Lady Maud within it or not. A cold shudd through her frame at the thought of being within there alone, with the grim figures of warriors, the ghastly marble statue of the heroine of the Kingswood race, and the stark books ranged alone the black, timeworn shelves. Especially did she fear to enter, because she fancied she heard there the low murmuring of voices in conversation-a fanciful delusion, she believed, but one which at the same time, was to her of a rather ter rifying character.

So she paused without the doorway, and in a low, husky voice, called Lady Maud by name. She scarcely expected to hear her fore. She was therefore startled by the light seemed to trip briskly over the inlaid oaken floor, nearing her each instant. While she hesitated whether to remain or to fly, Lady Maud suddenly made her appearance at the doorway, ran into her arms, embraced her, and then hurried her away from the place.

Lady Kingswood yielded almost instinetively to the direction of her young companion, and found herself in her own boudoir before she attempted to check her movements

Lady Kingswood noticed with surprise secret—had, in fact, she hoped, destroyed it. had sworn it. Still she had her misgivings, that a fresh color was upon Maus's cheeks, and that her eyes were bright, glittering, dancing, even joyous.

"What has enlivened you, sweet Maud?" she inquired, tenderly. "You appear to be in lighter and better spirits than when we withstanding his professions and his protestations, if he should prove treacherous! What parted last night, and even when I watched your cheek, and you mouned, and sighed, and

uttered a name."
"A name!" echoed Lady Maud, an expression of alarm creeping over her fea-

"Yes. I could not, however, catch what was," continued Lady Kingswood. "You muttered it twice or thrice, and wrung your hands as if in much anguish, but then you became calm, and slept peacefully. Strange, Maud, it is that you should be attacked by that dangerous excitement to wander in your

"Wander," repeated Lady Maud, with a sudden blush spreading over her checks, forehead, and neck. "Do you mean to-toto walk while sleeping as I did at Kings-

wood House " "Yes-yes," faltered Lady Kingswood, turning pale at the recollection.

"Did I last night wander thus?" in-quired Lady Mand, timidly, with her eyes bent upon the ground, and the crimson hue upon her fair cheeks and brow growing .

"I almost fear to tell you," responded quainting you with the event after it has happened, it possibly may impress itself upon your mind, and by creating a fear that you may repeat it operate beneficially in preventing its reoccurrence. Listen. After I had quitted your side last night, and had retired to my own chamber to sleep, I was tortured by harrussing and terrifying dreams, and ab-

jost in the .room clear and distinctly visible. affrighted, for there are fearful affont respecting the ancient portion of the mansion, as you know, and my heart me as I guard on this strange earthly affect. I was yet more pain fully affected by fear when this light suddenly disappeared, and there rose up a fung, rouring nound among the old st had spreng up. I cannot remember how I quitted my couch and re-lighted my lamp, which had from some unexplained expired, or how, in my agitation, I sized your room. I know only that I was d when I discovered your bed t, and that you were absent from the room. I searched hastily everywhere I could think, and then recollected that you had rebeen seized with a morbid fancy to visit the old portions of the Hall. I could not dure to alarm the household, but I alat awooned at the thought of scarching for you in the dead hour of the night in the ted library.

Haunted? ejaculated Lady Maud, with

sed? repeated Lady Kingswood, eletching her by the wrist. "Haunted, it is said, by the weird Lady Mand. In the dawning, at eventide, at the midnight hour, aye, and even at poon, those who have been there sitting in silence and alone, have heard the soft sound of a female step, and the rustling of silk sweeping down the hall, although they have nothing seen."

"Merciful Heaven !" ejaculated Lady Mand. a spasm convulsing her frame. She had heard the sound within that hour.

So runs the legend," continued Lady Kingswood; "and you may conceive wha ads I suffered, as, with tottering steps, I fe my way towards that terrible place. I ed but a few steps, when I heard an approaching footstep and saw the glimmering of a light; another moment and you sared, bearing in your hand a light, and your face radiant, with a smile, even such as it wore when I met you but now coming from that awful chamber. I stood aside, and le you pass; you returned to your room, and unrobing yourself, retired quietly into your bed, appearing to be calm, and even happy, though you repeated several words."

" Distinctly ?" inquired Lady Maud, fusedly.

"Most distinctly," returned Lady Kings wood. "You said 'It is an old tale, but it is a true one, love! He is noble and he is brave. Shall I not love him ! I will! I will!" lips closed, and you uttered no more. I lay down by your side, and watched you until I slept myself.

Lady Mand trembled violently. She won dered whether she had muttered Eric's name She dared not ask. She turned white and red by turns, and did not speak a word.

Lady Kingswood gazed at her in silence and in earnestness for a minute or so; then she twined her arms about her, and kissed

"Maud, my beloved child, I hoped, withfi my inmost heart, that you had as yet escaped that passion-fatal to so many, favorable to so few. I fear now that you have not, and that you love only to love in vain!"

Mand was as silent as death, and as white, "When," continued Lady Kingswood, speaking with impressiveness, "Mr. Philip Ayon came here, and appeared to be inspired with an affection for you, I perceived that he had made no very favorable impression upor you, but I thought, with a heart unscathed, you would get over that first distaste, and come to like him, if not to love him."

" Never " exclaimed Lady Mand, with sudden energy.

interposed Lady Kingswood hastily. "I have lived to discover the folly of making strong assertions. You, Maud, may do so too. Now attend to me, my darling pet, for you know that I love you as ten derly as if you were my own child. I know Yet standing in the relation I do to you, ren ders it imperative in me to give you counsel and to do my utmost to make you obey it, because it is given alone with a view to your future happiness. Now, Maud, you were ever truthful, and you will be sincere with me. The words you uttered in your deep represented the state of your heart. They were not the idle babblings of a dream. bey were the true exponents of your real elings towards one living being ?"

She was silent; Lady Mand was silent, too e bowed her head low, but Lady Kingsal raised it gently, and looked her softly the eyes, Maud, of the hue of crimso dres ther face away, and laid it upon Lady King awood's neck.

Th platter bent over her, and whispered in

M. uid, you love !"

"I d a" she faintly articulated, after almost a minu le's pause.

Again t there was a silence; then Lady

Kingswe and said-

"Swee test Mand! I believe in very truth that you : tre deceiving yourself, and that you are convex ting the simple emotions of a natural effectio n into those of a higher and more ste nature. You have been brought up with Cyrll from childhood; you have been constantly with him; you have been treated whim, thought of by him, loved by him, as a ster-but with no other sentiment. I know a gis T's feetings, and I can see that, even as I sho, vid have done, you have exaggerated them Betw wen Cyrfl and Mr. Avon there is, in your der hea tod, prome to return affection with mean with kindness, tenderness with tend trues; and you have reciprocated the many Wand acts of Cyril by similar sentiments; but, unfortunately, you have run into ration. You fancy that you love Cyril but faxey, as you will find-and of

ed away, and his hand may become yours.

Mand, a little excitedly, "you are latoring under a misconception. I-I am attached to my Cousin Cyril, of course, but-"

"But what?" inquired Lady Kingswood, tents simply werewith some surprise, not alone at the interruption, but the form it had taken.

"I say that I am attached to my Cousin Cyril," continued Maud, in a low voice, and with a burning cheek, "but in no other way than as a cousia. I am very fond of him, and always shall be, but not with the hope to be -to be-to-be united to him.

It was with difficulty that she forced the last words out. "But you have this moment told me that

you love!" exclaimed Lady Kingswood, "I do," faltered Lady Maud.

"But it is not Cyril that you love ?" rejoin d Lady Kingswood, with amazement.

" No-no-it is not Cyril," murmured Lady Maud, almost fainting. Lady Kingswood drew herself up, gazed at her like one thunderstricken; but,

recovering herself, she clutched Maud's hand,

and exclaimed-" Who is it you love - wno?"

Lady Maud, to have saved herself from de ruction, could not have answered that question. Before, however, Lady Kingswood, bewildered and astonished, could repeat her juestion, a servant entered, and said-

"My lady, Mr. Philip Avon desires me to emind you that he is awaiting the honor of an interview with Lady Maud, that he is im-

"So impatient," interrunted a voice in the doorway, "so impatient, Lady Mand; to see you once again, that he cannot even wait the return of his messenger with your assent to receive him."

It was Philip Avon who spoke. Lady Maud, all shrinking and trembling before, drew herself proudly up, and with a firm and even haughty attitude, prepared to go through and endure bravely a scene with him-for such now she knew it would be.

CHAPTER LIL

Pharisee, when he recovered from the in mimate condition into which, by the aid of a sotent chemical agent for producing insensi lity, he had been thrown by old Pengreep, was some time before he recovered his senti-ent faculties. At last he recalled the previous evening's occurrences seriation, tracking event by event, until all further recollection faded with one which brought old Pengreep standing over him like a flend, with his body hands upon his throat, endeavoring to stran gle him. With this memory came his consciousness that he had been outwitted, duped, made a helpless tool of by old Pengreep, and had actually assisted at the accomplishment of some important object the old villain had at heart, to the destruction of his own.

The ingrain of this man's composition w composition of a very base kind. He was naturally malevolent and extremely selfish. Whatever militated against the interests of that selfishness was to him a provocation for malicious revenge. Lord Kingswood had behaved liberally and well to him during the period of his service-liberally enough, inced, to have raised in the breasts of some dependents a very large amount of devotion But his lordship was irritable, and passionate in his irritation. He seldom curbed his tongue if a bitterly insulting remark rushed to it, or his hand if an impulse directed him to recover its song, were not lost upon the at to wield it. Pharisee had experienced, while in his service, many a gust of passion and its attendant consequences, and he nourished a feeling of revenge which had nothing to do with the admiration he had conceived for Lady Kingswood. The latter frenzy, indeed, was to him a means of gratifying the vindictive feelings which had been raised indepen

dent of it. Now there was another being against whon e entertained the deadliest sentiments of re-

enge, and that was old Pengreep. This strange old man, whom he had met in so remarkable a manner, had extorted from him, under circumstances which are dream to him all his de crets nay, more, he had absolutely thrust Thursday next: I know he is going out on him out of a part he not only wished, but that day, and be here at three in the afterwhich it was important for the interests he noon. There will be no mistake next time. desired to serve, to enact. He had wrested My turn nest come some day or other, you Lady Kingswood's letter-or his own copy, and in the result there was but little differ. ence-from bim, and had presented it to the A pint of half and half, and mind it's good Marquis of Chillingham, an act Pharisce was exceedingly anxious to have performed in accordance with a plot he had concocted to bring the Marquis and Lord Kingswood at arm's length, armed with deadly weapons, together, in the hope that the murder of the latter would screen him effectually from the insequences of his intended deed. Old Pengreep had, instead of him, obtained the interiew with the Marquis, and therefore had got him in his power. He must, too, have seen Lady Kingswood in the picture-gallery, and she must be also in his power, a fact which accessarily would go far to weaken his own influence over her, if not destroy it. It was casy to conceive that Lady Kingswood, seeing old Pengreep, would believe him treacherous to her trust; and scorn him accordingly,

He sat upon his bed, with his elbows on his knees, and his talon-like fingers working nervously upon his teeth. It was not until he had cogitated for some hours, that he seemed to have arrived at a decisive resolution. When he had done this, he rose up, made his toilet with very great care, and glided into his the manifold duties of the department over

glimpse of her so that he could speak with

One day he missed her; upon inquiry he found that she, attended by Lady Maud and course you, in your romantic dreamings, be- Cyril, had gone to Brighton. He informed Pharisec betrayed no change in his man-

ms. I was berrifted to find my room filled with a blue, burid light, rendering every object in the room clear and distinctly visible.

No time is so proper as the present to discate the present to discate the present to discate the proper as the proper as the present to discate the proper as the proper as the present to discate the present to discate the proper as the present to discate Dear Lady Kingswood," interposed Lady that the fire should travel in one direction.

He wrote a line anonymously to the Marquis of Chillingham, imitating as elesely as s-could Lady Kingswood's hand. Its con-

" Lady K --- has retired to Brighton to endeavor, in seclusion, to recover the health and spirits which for a time she has lost. She anticipates being much alone while

This note he contrived to place in the hands of the Marquis of Chillingham as one night he was passing out of the entrance of the House of Lords. But that he recognized the face of Pharisce, he would have flung the note from him, but as the latter fied in stantly as if he had been employed secretly to deliver this letter, he kept it, read it, and, as we have seen, went to Brighton, too.

Pharisee let fall to Lord Kingswood that the Marquis of Chillingham had, through his acryant, been making inquiries after Lady Kingswood's health, and had been informed that she had gone to Brighton. Pharisee ad-ded, quietly, that not being, he believed, perfectly well, the Marquis had paid a flying visit to Brighton, too.

Pharisee noticed the deadly pale green

pallor which spread itself over Lord Kingsrood's face, and was not surprised to hea him say, an hour or two afterwards,

Pharisee, look to my small travelling ase. I shall go to Brighton in the morn

Pharisce's eyes glistened. It was precisely what he wished, for he hoped that, in smaller mansion there, he should obtain his opportunity of speaking with Lady Kings wood alone.

"I am, I presume, to accompany your lord ship?" he said.

"No," curtly returned Lord Kingswood Pharisee ground his teeth, but made n

reply. Lord Kingswood departed, and Pharise was left for a time to amuse himself as best

he might. Aware that he could not now afford to le matters take their course, conscious that he must act quickly, secretly, and surely, he determined that he would pay a visit to Albertina Virgo. He remembered her advice to ome to the house at Gray's Mount, at ten o'clock at night, and to whistle for admis sion. He, remembering old Pengreep's antecedents, scarcely approved of this hour, but still he believed that she knew best, and ac ordingly he went thither at the hour named, and as he passed the window he

whistled. Whistling was an accomplishment which he did not excel. As he had not the most remote notion of a tune, and hated music too much to endeavor to acquire one even if he had the power, his efforts in this way were rather curious.

At first they were almost soundless; a ength he contrived to produce a sound so singular, that no one who heard it could be lieve that he was attempting his peculiar performance by way of pastime. But there was an eye which night after night watched the chinafaced Dutch clock, as the unelaborate brass hands proclaimed the hour of ten, there was an ear which was on the qui vier to catch the soft whistling serenade which was to cently tell of the presence of a prospective husband. So the harsh notes of Pharisee. even though they somewhat resembled the first croaking, twiddling attempts of a cauary tentive drum of Albertina's car.

She made her appearance at the door, with ing in her hand, as if she had come there to take in the evening porter, she stood lis tening intently and watching with quick and eager eyes the flight of stairs leading up to old Pengreep's room, and the return of the person who had made the signal intended for

Presently she perceived the form of Phari see gliding, thief-like, by the iron railings which enclosed the area and she beckoned

Not a word now, my pet," she whispered. "He is prowling over the house like a wolf know, and it will come on Thursday I do be lieve, and then you shall see that I'll takemasure, or you'll have it back; be off this in-

stant, and bring it directly." Pharisee heard a stair creek and a stealthy footstep follow. He understood Albertina's meaning as soon as it caught his car, and she changed the tone of her voice. He fled away like a deer, keeping in the shadow of the houses, and contented himself with the belief that if he had at present been disappointed in the object of his visit, old Pen greep, with all his cunning, had failed to dis-

A week nearly must clapse now before be could renew his visit, but, more assured than ever that Albertina was bent upon obtaining for him the valuable documents in old Pengreen's possession, and that she would obtain them for him, he waited patiently-at least as

wood had also returned to London, and seemed to be plunged deeper than ever in lief. old place in attendance on Lord Kingswood. which he presided. He availed himself but after a moment's intense listening, she placed He watched for Lady Kingswood as a cat slightly of Pharisce's services-nay, rather it in the keyhole and opened the door. would for a mouse; but was unable to get a seemed to be vexed by his presence; made no allusions to what had passed between slowly back. them, and, in fact, rarely spoke to him at all. When he did, it was in a distant, imperious

one-the tyrant addressing the slave. sured that he was ignorant of their departure, his post when required, performed his duties that the boxes and the furniture appeared to do love everyting dat is beastly."

On the Thursday appointed by Miss Virgi he attired himself in a costume quite different to any in which Pengreep had seen him, and indeed diaguised himself as completely as he possibly could.

At three o'clock he was passing the door, and naw the face of Miss Virgo glowering over a card placed in the front-parior, informing the public that apartments, genteelly furnished, were to be let, and that all in quiries respecting them were to be made within. A thought flashed across the mind of Pharisce, and he ran up the steps before the door; he raised the knocker, and gave a smart rat-a-tat-tat. The door was opened mmediately by Albertina, with an air of grim dignity.

Apartments to let?" said Pharisce, with

"Come in and inspect them," rather curtly exponed Albertina.

Pharisce stepped upon the mat in the nar row hall. The door was slammed to behind him, and he felt himself seized suddenly ound the neck, and a very rough, hairy, and prickly substance, which afterwards proved to be Miss Albertina's chin, was rubbed about his face, bestowing with it an odor which was not the essence of wood violets.

" Did you think to deceive the fond eve of our own devoted?" exclaimed Miss Virgo, s Pharisce, by a tremendous effort, release himself from her suffocating embrace, "Aha, I knew my pet the instant my eyes dropped on him, in spite of the ugly creature he's ade himself, and-"

But Pengreep ?" suggested Pharisee. "Oh, bless you, he's out, as I told you he ould she answered, clapping his heeks with her hands until she made his eyes water.

He retreated a few paces, and fenced her playful attacks as well as he could, for he rather objected to the mode she adopted in proving the violence of her passion for

"When will be return?" he inquired, with serious, nervous, by no means loving exreasion of features.

"Oh, not for some time yet. I believe," she pswered, smiling at him in a manner which mewhat bewildered him-it had so little of the aspect of affection. "There is yet time for an interchange of tender sentiments," she added, biting her thumb-nail, and giving him a poke in the ribs which sent him half-way cross the room.

He raised his hands deprecatingly.

"But business, my dear Miss Virgo," he cried: "business first, you know. We shall have lots of time when we are united, you know. We cannot tell, one moment from another, that Pengreep will not make his appearance, and-"You are right, my clever beauty!" she

replied, and added, "still we may indulge in a chaste embrace, and you may receive one virgin kiss from your ever affectionately Albertina Virgo." Pharisce had to submit to being nearly

rushed and almost smothered before he could escape, but at length breaking away, he gasped out-

"Oh, my angel !" He leaned against the doorpost in a faint-

But the object of his visit overcame all his weakness, and, in fact, every other conside-"The papers," he murmured, panting, "the

papers. Our marriage depends upon my obtaining them."

She nodded, smiled her grim smile, and beckoned him up the stairs. He followed her with nervous quickness

and when they reached old Pengreep's door, "Wait here till I come."

Before he could reply, she ran up a further flight of stairs with a nimble celerity which almost surprised him, and left him

After he had waited a little while, he knelt down and looked through the keyhole, but something pungent instantly attacked his eyes, and he rose up half blinded by the tears that rushed into them, a violent fit of sneezing followed, and this appeared to bring Miss

"You have been looking through the key hole," she said, sharply.

Pharisee, between sneezing and weeping dmitted that he had.

firm to his side

" You should not have done it; you had no need to do it," she rejoined, angrily, " when I told you he was not at home.'

"Why did you leave me?" he exclaimed, with a grean.

"My precious," she answered, "I must leave you sometimes. I went to play 'Sister Anne' at the top of the house, but I could not 'see anyone coming' that we need care about.

"Oh," cried Pharisce, stamping his feet with agony, "I shall go blind." "You would, if you had not your fond,

foolish little puss at your side," returned Albertina, pinching the lobe of his ear until it became white and dead, and he cried out with pain.

She produced from a most capacious pocket, such as are worn by housewivesamong a handful of things, such as a nutmeg, a piece of ginger, a knob of orris-root, a thimble, a key, a halfpenny with a hole in During this interim Lady Kingswood and it, a pair of tweezers, a penknife-a small box Lady Maud bad passed through London on of ointment. This she laid thickly on Phatheir way to Kingswood Hall. Lord Kings- risce's cyclids and beneath them, and he felt, in its cooling properties, almost instant re-She now produced her master-key and,

She withdrew the key and let the door fall

Both rested upon the threshold of the door, ENGLISH FRENCH.-A French gentleafraid for a moment to enter, but at length Albertiva caught Pharisee by the hand, and they entered it on tiptoe. They gazed around them; Pharisce saw

"Which is the box that contains the papers lating to the Kingswood family?" he asked, an undertone.

She drew him towards a corner, and pointd to a large iron chest. It had the name of Vernon painted upon it in white letters.

"Come, open it quick, quick!" he cried, axiously. "Where's the key? open it, and nxiously. give them to me."

"Softly, my chosen one," she rejoined, in-inuatingly. "Those papers are as good to me as a marriage certificate. With those papers in my hands, you would marry mewithout them, you would as soon give your heart and hand to the Queen of the Gipsics at the age of a hundred and one-

"My enchantress!" ejaculated Pharisce, exestulatingly.

Miss Virgo shook her head in a very cun-

ng manner. "Do you understand this?" she said, em phatically. "Those papers once out of that box, I must depart out of this house with them. Pengreep is always glowering over them, and will miss them very soon after they are gone. If I happened to be here when he missed them, he'd throttle me if I did not tell him what had become of them: and if I wold him that you had got them, he'd get them from you, and your life would not worth a pin afterwards. So, when they go, I go too. They go with you, I go with you too. When we have been in the church together, before the parson, and you have put the ring on my finger in his presence, and called me your wife, then I give them

up to you to do as you please with.' "My loveliest, I have already agreed to all this!" he exclaimed. "Of course, I mean to keep my promise,"

"And, of course, I mean to make you; so will show you the papers in my hands, and I will keep them in my hands until we are married," she rejoined.

"Then you propose to quit the house with me," he said, gnawing his knuckles.

"I do," she replied, in a decisive to e, the reason I have already told you, as well as that it will be necessary to impress upon you the danger in which you stand as well as myself, as soon as the papers are gone.-Pengreep will suspect you. He is as cunning as a ferret, and as bloodthirsty as a hyena,-He will hunt in every direction, and it will be necessary, therefore, to remain very close in some place, snug and secret, until to-mor row morning. Then you must go alone to Doctors' Commons and get the license; then we must go to the first church handy, and be married; then I will give up the papers, and then I will show you how to make use of them, and set old Pengreep at defiance, and make him hang himself out of sheer

Pharisee heaved a deep sigh, for he felt how very hazardous was the game he was playing. Then it suddenly occurred to him that, as he would be with his Albertina it some remote spot alone, he would be able, perhaps, during some part of the night, to purloin the papers, and get safely away with them. If they were once fairly in his posses sion, he thought he might ridicule safely any attempt to get them from him until he had made them answer his purpose. He took her hand and raised it to his lips, and with sense of faintness and nausea, released it.

"Do with me as you will," he said, and in-

stantly exclaimed, "Hark !"

She jumped a foot high.

"What?" she cried, clutching him by the He pointed to the space between the win

"Something sounded there," he exclaimed She grinned horribly.

"Behold!" she said, and, touching a knob, she opened it. "Look in," she added.

Pharisee put his head into a kind of dark loset, and withdrew it with a cry of fright. "There is a skeleton in there," he said with a shudder.

"Yes," she said, shaking her shoulders. "It is a fancy of Pengreep's to have it there; there's some mystery about it. A nice place ny dear, that would be for you to be locked up in if you didn't know that by pressing the other side of the knob I touched you could get out, you would become a skeleton too," and she gibbered at him as she concluded.

He said quickly, as he turned away from the unpleasant spectacle-"Let us get the papers."

She went to the box marked with the name of Vernon, and kneeling down, she applied the key to the chest and raised the lid. She drew forth a large packet, upon which was written only the word "Kingswood."

Pharisee's eyes gloated as he beheld it, and stretched forward his hand to take it .-She made a gesture as if to draw it away from him, but stumbled over. His fingers caught in a loose part of it, and it was left in his hands.

At the same instant the lid of the chest fell with a crash. At the same instant voices were heard in

the hall below. Albertina leaped to her feet with a low creech, and darted out of the room, closing the door behind her, leaving Pharisee there

with the packet in his possession. He heard a heavy footstep ascending the stair, and his heart sickened and died within him

Suddenly he remembered the closet between the windows. He touched the knob, the door flew open, he drew it after him heard the click, and knew that he was in the dark and alone with a skeleton.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

man was one day caressing a dog, when an English friend remarked that he seemed very fond of it. "Ya-a-a-s! I love de dogs, de cats, de osses, and de asses; and, in short, I

Henry Peterson, Editor.

PRILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

TERMS, &c.

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HEALTH AND THE WEATHER.

We are generally inclined to consider rainy easons, especially if marked by great fluctua tions of temperature, unfavorable to health, but, though this may be generally the case it often is not so. For instance, the yes 1860, in Europe, was a very wet, and what would be generally considered an unfavorable one-a year, one would have thought, greatly conducive to all kinds of pulmonary affections-and yet, 1860 was one of the healthiest years that they ever had in Europe

Says a French journal :-The rate of mortality-sensibly diminished throughout Europe, and medical practitiones: have had an amount of leisure of which there are few examples. In England the number of deaths has been 20 or 25 below the mean, and in Germany and France the conditions have been no less favorable. For example, at Vienna but 1,077 deaths occurred in April 1960, while in the same worth of in August, 1860, while in the same month of 1859 there were 1,532 (i. e., 495 in excess) registered. In some of the rural communes of France, not a single death took place during the entire year! and in Paris hospitals there have been numbers of empty beds, the bulk of the patients who were admitted having also been the subjects of chronic affections.—
This remarkable immunity is well calculated. This remarkable immunity is well calculate to render us circumspect, and once more to exhibit how little-we know concerning at exhibit how little-we know concerning atmospheric influences. Since January, 1860, in a tolerably large hospital service, we have met with only six cases of sporadic typh fever. As a general rule, numerous acute cases occur at Paris as the autumn sets in, but 1860 has constituted a happy exception to this rule.

We remember that a year or two ago, we had in this part of the United States, some five or six weeks of almost uninterrupted wet weather-and yet the medical fraternity united in pronouncing it a singularly healthy period. Thus while a dry season, especially in summer, is generally a healthy one, dry ness cannot be considered a positive indication that all the influences which affect health are in a favorable condition. It seems evident that there is some principle in the stmosphere which affects the amount and force of human vitality, independently of the action of either heat or moisture.

HIGH SALARIES.—Dr. Franklin warned his countrymen against the payment of high salaries, because he would offer no great is-ducement to the citizens to quit their usual

On the other hand it may be said that low salaries offer just as great inducements, only to a lower order of men. The true rule, as we take it, is to fix the salary at the fair market rate for the kind of talent required in the office; and then to adopt as the general rule of continuance in service, that rule of "good behavior" which every business man

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tion, to found t THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

The North American of this city, calls the attention of the public to the unwise system of "cramming" now being pursued in the leading public school for girls in this city Here is a conversation with one of the pu

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"How many studies was your class pur-

"Including lectures, nineteen."
"How often did these studies or exercises

"Most of them twice a week; a very few once a week."

"How did the class manage to get so many lessons? What time could they have for re-

"As the general rule, they were obliged to such all the while, out of school as well as in whoo!"

We will put in connection with the above the following extract from Herbert Spencer's work on Education, which is now attracting so much attention in the most intelligent circles of society. Mr. Spencer's remarks fit this case so exactly, that anything of our own would be superfluous:-

We contend, then, that this over-education is vicious in every way—vicious, as giving knowledge that will some be forgotten; vicious, as producing a disgust for knowledge; vicious, as neglecting that organization of knowledge

as neglecting that organization of knowledge which is more important than its acquisition; vicious, as weakening or destroying that energy, without which a trained intellect is uscless; vicious, as entailing that ill-health for which even success would not compensate, and which makes failure doubly bitter.

On women the effects of this forcing system are, if possible, even more injurious than on men. Being in great measure debarred from those vigorous and enjoyable exercises of body by which boys mitigate the evils of excessive study, girls feel these evils in their full intensity. Hence, the much smaller proportion of them who grow up well made and body by which boys mitigate the evils of excessive study, girls feel these evils in theirfull intensity. Hence, the much smaller proportion of them who grow up well made and
healthy. In the pale, angular, flat-chested
young ladies, so abundant in London drawing-rooms, we see the effect of merciless application, unrelieved by youthful sports; and
this physical degeneracy exhibited by them,
hinders their welfare far more than their
many accomplishments aid it. Mammas
anxious to make their daughters attractive,
could scarcely choose a course more flat
than this, which sacrifices the body to the
mind. Either they disregard the tastes of the
opposite sex, or else their conception of those
tastes is erroneous. Men care comparatively
little for eruddion in women; but very much opposite sex, or ease their conterpoint of most tastes is erroneous. Men core comparatively little for erudition in women; but very much for physical beauty, and good nature and sound sense. How many conquests does the blue-stocking make through her extensive know-ledge of history? What man ever fell in love ledge of history? What man ever fell in love with a woman because she understood Italian? Where is the Edwin who was brought to Angelina's feet by her German? But rosy cheeks and taughing eyes are great attractions. A finely rounded figure draws admiring glances. The liveliness and good humor that overflowing health produces, go a great way towards establishing attachments. Every one knows cases where bodily perfections, in the absence of all other recommendations, have incited a passion that carried all before it; but scarcely any one can point to case where mere intellectual acquirements, case where mere intellectual acquirements, apart from moral or physical attributes, have aroused such a feeling. The truth is that, out of the many elements uniting in various proportions to produce in a man's breast that complex executions which we call love the portions to produce in a man's breast that complex emotion which we call love, the strongest are those produced by physical attractions; the next in order of strength are those produced by moral attractions; the weakest are those produced by intellectual attractions; and even these are dependent much less upon acquired knowledge than on natural faculty—quickness, wit, insight. If any think the assertion a derogatory one, and inveigh against the masculine character for being thus swayed; we reply that they little know what they say when they thus call in question the Divine ordinations. Even were there no obvious meaning in the arrangement, we might be sure that some important end we might be sure that some important end we might be sure that some important can was subserved. But the meaning is quite ob-vious to those who examine. It needs but to remember that one of Nature's ends, or rather her supreme end, is the welfare of posterity— it needs but to remember that, in so far as her supreme end, is the welfare of posterity—
it needs but to remember that, in so far as
posterity are concerned, a cultivated intelligence based upon a bad physique is of little
worth, seeing that its descendants will die out
in a generation or two—it needs but to bear
in mind that a good physique, however poor
the accompanying mental endowments, is
worth preserving, because, throughout future
generations, the mental endowments may be
indefinitely developed—it needs but to contemplate these truths, to see how important
is the balance of instincts above described.
But, purpose apart, the instincts being thus
balanced, it is a fatal folly to persist in a system which undermines a girl's constitution
that it may overload her memory. Educate
as highly as possible—the higher the better—
providing no boddy injury is entailed (and we
may remark, in passing, that a high standard
might be so reached were the parrot-faculty
cultivated less, and the numan faculty more,
and were the discipline extended over that and were the discipline extended over that now wasted period between leaving school and being married). But to educate in such

often they actually doom them to celibacy. INTENTIONS OF SPAIN.-The rumor rela-St. Domingo by Spain, is not credited.

manner, or to such extent, as to produce phy-

ical degeneracy, is to defeat the chief end for

which the toil and cost and anxiety are sub-mitted to By subjecting their daughters to this high-pressure system, parents frequently ruin their prospects in life. Not only do they in their prospects.

pains and disabilities and gloom; but very

It appears from a recent letter of Mr. Perry's, the Charge who so adroitly and amu-Minister, his superior, several years ago, to settle the Black Warrior difficulty, that the United States - going so far as to promise our grains and flour an admission into Havana almost free of duty. Mr. Perry says that he has not the least doubt that such an arrangement can be now made, which would probably give us all the commercial advantages which we should derive from the possession of Cubs, without any of the disadvantages. A large trade even now is done with Cuba, and it might be made greatly larger, to the a lyantage of both parties.

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND."-The Bishop of Oxford recently presented to the House of Lords, a petition "against legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister." It was represented to come from the "women of England."

A gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind having a curiosuy to know how many signers there were to tue formidable sounding petition, took the trouble to count them, and found there were just forty-two names!

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The wonderful progress of the art of sun-picturing,-which, invented or discovered by M. Daguerre so few years ago, has now culminated in the photograph, the ambrotype the ivorytype, and we know not what other picture-marvels,-is not the least among those triumphs of mind over matter which mark this century as pre-eminently the age of phy-

sical progress and invention.

Photographs, formerly considered the very curiosities of luxury, are now passing on to take their station as conveniences, and will soon, no doubt, be considered necessaries as much as anything can be which is not directly available for meat, for drink or for clo-

A new luxury in the application of this art is at present the fashion, and bids fair to be come the rage. Richly bound and clasped volumes are so arranged as to be made photographic albums, filled at pleasure with landscapes, with representations of architecture and statuary, with portraits of celebrities, or of personal friends. Choice is unlimited, and all varieties of taste can be gratified at a cost so small as to put such gratification within the reach of all.

Photographs of statuary and bas-reliefs delight the eye as perfectly with graceful out-lines, fine lines, and delicate finish, as the originals themselves could do.

A set of medallions now before us, representing Thorwaldsen's and Palmer's Morning and Evening, are wonderfully perfect, though each no larger than an ordinary watch-case; and afford an inexhaustible pleasure in comparing the classical beauty of the Danish sculptor's creation with the more strictly sentimental and ideal work of the American. The Evening of each is especially beautiful. In Thorwaldsen's it is

"Hesperus who bringeth all good things; Rest to the weary ; to the hungry cheer;"who can

> "Take the slumbering soul And lap it in Elysium

In Palmer's the idea seems more peculiarly to point to the evening which comes for all when if they have wrought well they shall return in peace, "bringing their sheaves with them.

The European depositories of classic art n sculpture and painting offer great facilities to art-students. Can it be possible that the photographic apparatus is forbidden them? Or how otherwise is the fact to be accounted for that such reproductions of these Old World treasures are so rarely to be met with?

A very fine photograph of Michael Angelo's Moses, which was exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts two or three years ago, is the only exception we remember to the rule which gives us representations of modern, but not of ancient art; plenty of Sabrinas, Ariadnes, Greek Slaves, and White Captives; but never the Apollo Belvidere, the Venus of Milo, the Laocoon, or the Faun of Praxitiles.

Yet this invention is surely intended to be to these great works what printing has been to the trensures of literature; to send their sweet and gracious influences circling widely from the palaces of the great ones of the world, down to the cottage of the humblest laborer. Toil is no longer to be called sordid, when its monotony can thus be relieved, softened, and elevated. "A thing of beauty is a oy forever;" and we may with grateful hearts hank the Divine Providence which is bringing such joys'more and more within the reach of all.

INITATION GOLD.-The new French comosition, Oreide, with the aid of which so many greenhorns are being duped just now, is said to be composed of pure copper 100 parts; zinc or (preferably) tin, 17 parts; magnesia, 6 parts; sal ammoniae 2.6 parts; quick lime, 18 parts; tartar of commerce, 9 parts The ore is mixed as follows: the copper is first melted when the magnesia sal ammo niac, lime, and tartar, in powder, are added little by little; the crucible is now briskly stirred for about half an hour, so as to mix thoroughly; and then the zinc is added in small grains, by throwing it on the surface and stirring it until it is entirely fused; the crucible is then covered, and the fusion is maintained for about thirty-five minutes. The by what name we will-self, the natural man, surface is then skimmed, and the alloy is the old Adam-must have risen up before ready for easting

In this manner, gold ornaments of various kinds are produced from copper, the &c., at a low price, and in vast quantities,-People that are too particular for Oreide, can have bright brass covered with a won derfully thin coat of "real goold" by the electro-metallurgic process. "Come and buyinflict on them enfeebled health, with all its anything on the list for a dollar?"

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA. -- Messra, J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city, have now become the exclusive American publishers of tive to the seizure of the Spanish portion of this valuable work, which is illustrated with maps and numerous engravings. The articles are to be brought down to the latest dates, and the design is to make it "a dicsingly took advantage of the absence of the tionary of universal knowledge for the people." Such works are of great value in a family, as children generally belong to that Spain then offered to open the ports of Cuba to | class "which want to know, you know," and it is not always easy for parents to answer their questions. Now as it is of great importance that their questions should be answered we would recommend every father to purchase at least three works, a Dictionary, a Gazetteer, and an Encyclopædia.

> On HAND.-We have another story on hand from Mrs. Wood, the author of "Danes bury House," "The Earl's Daughters," &c. which we think rather takes the lead of any of those already published. It will be appearing one of these days. We mention it in order to give our readers the pleasure of anticipation as well as of enjoyment.

THE LINE PUZZLE.-We would inform our rubbed out in three strokes. It seems to us very easily done, but the how is too trouble. works as "Guy Livingstone," and " Sword and some to explain in print. Any sharp witted Gown," where physical strength and agility friend will soon puzzle it out for him.

A PROLIFIC NAME.

How many words do our readers suppose are contained in the single word Palmerston? A hundred? Yes, many hundreds. A correspondent of an English journal gives a list of 746, and concludes with saying that "many more might easily be added." We would publish the list, were it not for the room it takes, but, as it is, content ourselves with the sixty beginning with a:-

A, alert, ales, almoner, almonera, almost, aims, aloe, aloes, alone, alp, alpen, alps, also, alter, altern, alter, alto, am, amen, amort, ample, ampler, amplest, az, ant, ante, antes, antier, antiera, ants, ape, apes, apest, apostle, apron, aprona, apse, apt, apter, are, arm, armlet, armiets, arms, arose, art, arts, as, aslope, asp, aspen, asper, asder, astern, at, ate, atom, atoms, atone, atones.

Awranyo .- The Landon Times in a recent article, quite condoled with the "backwoods men of America" on their being deprived of 'good (English) axes" by the new Tariff-the fact being that the English do not seem to know how to make a good axe, and no backwoodsman would buy any but the native article. Some time ago a Canadian railway company sent out to England for some axes sending the exact pattern of an American made axe. In due course of time the axes came-but not one had a hole in which to put the handle! In hatchets, axes, locks, wood screws, tinned-iron ware, &c., the English articles cannot compare with the American.

Since writing the above, a contempo rary quotes the following extract from the testimony of a partner in the celebrated Sheffield house of Naylor & Co., before a Committee of the House of Commons :-

"The Americans have got the trade in making felling axes, which is a large one, employing a great deal of labor. We send more steel to make felling axes alone than we make for all the small tools in England. It is, for a plain article, the most mechanically and the best constructed little instruent I know; the art being that a man can fell three trees to one, compared with those that are ordinarily made in England."

That was in 1841, twenty years ago! The Times is therefore more than twenty years behind the age.

KNEW HER BOA AGAIN - A Scottish lady recently recognized a sable boa which she had lost ten years previously-she saw it around the neck of an old lady, who, being confronted with a policeman, admitted she had found it ten years before. The old lady modestly requested two shillings and sixpence as a reward for having taken such good care

AN AMERICAN WANT. - In England they have professional rat-catchers, who carry ferrets about with them, and will clear premises of rats in a very short time—the rats staying away for a long period. We have roach exterminators, but where is the rat-catcher? There seems to be an opening in that direction for a score or two of "professional gentlemen."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Tom Brown at Oxford. A Sequel to "School Days at Rugby." Vol. I. Published by Har-per & Bros., New York. And for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. This chronicle of the life and fortunes of

our old friend of the Rugby School, carried on through the first days of his early manbood, and detailing the student-life at the great University of Oxford, is superior in interest to the story of the Rugby school-days, by as much as the sympathy we feel with the struggles and temptations of the man over balances that felt for the scrapes of the boy. The battle-field where Tom Brown held hi own then, was that of the ball match and the cricket field, and kindred engagements, where pluck" was the quality pre-eminently in de and. Now the battle shifts to that other warfare, where, says the author, "The arms and the field have been diverse, can have been the same, I suppose, to no two men; but the battle must have been the same to all. One here and there may have had a foretaste of it as a boy; but it is the young man's battle, and not the boy's-thank God for it! That most bateful and fearful of all realities, call it challenging the true man within us to which the spirit of God is speaking, to a struggle for life or death."

It must not be supposed, from this extract, that this book belongs to the class of metaphysical and subjective fiction. It is eminently objective, dealing with the sharp actualities of outward life. The characters stand out, clear, life-like, every-day people. We could walk into the group in which the hero principally revolves, shake hands with Jervis, pat Miller, the choleric coxswain of the St. Ambrose boat, on the shoulder; bandy a jest with good-for-nothing Drysdale, likeable, in spite of all his faults, and turn to greet with reverence, "the big, queer servitor," Hardy, the real hero of them all,-our friend Tom's good genius.

The boating crew, the training, and the boat race, are admirably described. The race, so far as adventure goes, is the special charm of the book. Overlaid with technicalities as the narrative is, in some places scarcely intelligible to the general reader, it is so animated and enthusiastic that as we read we feel our muscles stiffen and our nerves tingle with the very impulse that carried the St. Ambrose to its final and glorious "bump."

A capital chapter is that which is devoted o the consideration of "muscular Christianity;" the term under which it is now the custom to classify a set of writers among whom our author takes place, considered as a distinct reactionary school, with the Rev. Charles Kingsley for their high priest. In these observations, a just and excellent discorrespondent "Moosic" that we have al- tinction is drawn between the "muscular ready published the puzzle of the lines, to be Christian" and the mere "muscleman." The use of the latter term evidently refers to such

to the good of their uses. "The moscleman," | SUNNY SIDE OF THE HARD TIMES: | able one; none more so. It is the divinely he mys, " seems to have no belief whatever as to the purposes for which his body has been given him, except some lazy idea that it is to go up and down the world with him, belaboring men, or captivating women for his benefit or pleasure, at once the servant and the fermenter of those flerce and brutal passions in which he seems to think it a necessity, and rather a fine thing than otherwise, to indulge; whereas, as far as I know, the least of the muscular Christians has hold of the old chivalrous and Christian belief that a man's body is given to him to be tamed and brought under subjection, and then used for the protection of the weak, the advancement of all righteous causes, and the subduing of the earth which God has given to the children of

A just distinction, excellently drawn, and needed now more than ever to be borne in mind; and though we are at first more startled with the accompanying proposition, that mere strength of intellect is no more worthy of reverence than mere strength of body, it will probably bear the test of subse quent reflection full as well.

Our author has an enthusiastic reverence for Oxford, but fails to convince us of its holding any high destiny as the enlightener and evangelizer of the youth of England. The whole picture rather makes the imprethat its system is one of the fossils of the past, its uses done, the petrifaction remaining only capable of abuses, and the whole mass waiting to be swept away by the high tide of the future. In contradistinction to what is considered the liberal and enlightened system of education in the great colleges, the author animadverts severely on the commercial schools in which the course of education is mostly confined to what is likely to be of so-called realuse" to the student. He thinks t fosters a narrow and trading spirit, which looks to wealth as the end, and education as he means.

Doubtless there is some truth in this, but there is certainly a reverse to the shield. Any aim may be better than the no-aim which in so many instances makes the course of a "liberal and classical education" a rully ing ground of attack for all the enemies natural rally besetting the young man who stands in the first heyday and flush of his powers, with no competent outlet for their vigor, no healthy use for their strength. The horrors of it are best set forth in the few and true words of Hardy, the servitor:

" No amount of physical or mental work will fill the vacuum we are speaking of. It toll makes larger drafts upon life than phyis the empty house, swept and garnished, which the boy might have had glimpses of, but the man finds yawning within him, and which must be filled somehow. It's a pretty good three years' work to learn how to keep the devils out of it, more or less, by the time you take your degree."

Parents may well pause on the brink of committing their cloffdren to such an ordeal as this; if this be true.

Perhaps the forthcoming volume of this at present incomplete story, may furnish an answer to the objections the first has suggested. At any rate, all that we find, and all that we do not find, in "Tom Brown at Oxford." makes us anticipate with interest and pleasure the continuation of his narrative.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SAMUEL WOOD NORTH. Edited by his son. Two volumes Published by Charles Scribner, New York; for sale by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philads.

THE SABLE CLOUD. By the author of A South-side View of Slavery." Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston; and for sale by F. B. Peterson & Bros., Philada. FATHER TOM AND THE POPE. Published

v T. B. Peterson & Bros. Philada PHILP'S WASHINGTON DESCRIBED. Complete View of the American Capital. Edited by William D. Hayley. Published by

Rudd & Carleton, New York; and for sale y J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philada. TWELVE SERMONS: Delivered at Antioch

College. By Horace Mann. Published by Ticknor & Fields; and for sale by T. B. Peterson & Bros. Philada.

SARATOGA and Newport-you've seen them," Said Charley one morning to Joe; Pray tell me the difference between them-For bother my wig if I know

At once to distinguish the two-At the other it goes into you."

23 During a recent fire an old woman was very anxious to go through a street which at the time was considered dangerous, but all her efforts were unavailing. At length she pushed one of the policemen aside, when that worthy preserver of the public peace said-" No, marm, you can't pass; if you do you'll be killed, and then you'll blame us terwards.

13 AN AWAKENING PREACHER-" Jen-," said a Scotch minister, stooping from his pulpit, "have ye got a peen about ye?"
Yes, minister." "Then stick it into that leeping brute by your side."

"Mary, is your master at home?" No, sir, he's out." "I don't believe it."-Well, then, he'll come down and tell you himself. Perhaps you'll believe him." TA North Wales paper thus begins one

of its paragraphs: "The inhabitants of Llanbedrgoch, and the contiguous parish of Llanairmathafarneithaf." A very pleasant sound those last twenty-three letters must have 13" A grumbler at rainy weather thus ca

presses himself:

I'd like to hire a man to stop Each crevice in the sky Though rain may benefit the crop, I'm not a crop—not I. (B" CHEAP ENOUGH. - An enterprising in

ividual in Troy, N. Y., advertises to furnish aspirants for office with signatures to petions at the rate of one dollar a hundred. God brings good out of evil, but it

does not seem that in His providence He ver permits man to do so.

There is no objection to broils in :

are deified merely as such, without reference house, so they be confined to the kitchen.

RETRENCHMENT.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENISO POST. These times touch moneyed worldlings with

dismay : Even rich men brave by nature, taint the With words of apprehension and despair; While tens of thousands thinking on the affray, Men unto whom sufficient for the day And minds not stinted or untilled are given, Sound, healthy children of the God of Heaven, Are cheerful as the rising Sun in May. What do we gather hence but firmer faith That every gift of noble origin Is breathed upon by Hope's perpetual breath; That virtue and the faculties within

Are vital,—and that riches are akin To fear, to change, to cowardice, and death?"

So wrote Wordsworth, when the fear of French invasion made a panic in England, and his words apply, in some degree, to the present crisis with us. It is the rich who are most unnerved by apprehension, and who are adding, as the fearful always do, a superflu ous feature of danger to the present difficulties. But it is not our intention to talk poli tics, only to touch upon some small every day matters that are affected by the loss of riches. It is as true of small things as of great, that troubles bravely met are already half con-quered, and that bugbears wholly conquered are the best friends we meet in all our mortal course. The compensations that wait upon every lot in life brighten in proportion to the cheerful alacrity with which that lot is acceptevents. We may safely trust that if our troubles relate to things for which our Savious charged us to take no thought, they will eithe vanish like phantoms when we "know how to take hold," as the Yankees phrase it, or, a that resolute grasp, drop their disguise and smile upon us with the face of angels. Those who from change of circumstances adopt a simpler way of living make some important discoveries. They find that in turning from prosperity to adversity they lay down the burden of the one before taking up that of the other, and are surprised that there is so little difference. Tag mistress of a large house with its corresponding retinue of domestics finds in dispensing with one after another that labor and privation are not so bad an exchange for care and anxiety. She can better understand how her rosy housemaid could do a day's washing or ironing, and go to a party as brisk as a lark, in the evening. Care is se much more exhausting than labor. Mental

sical.
But, the inexperienced may ask, what has nental toil to do with riches? We answer nothing, necessarily, but a great deal as riches we generally used. What is the first use that a man makes of prosperity? He may have other visions in the background, bu the first application of one of those rapidly made fortunes to common in our country, to solidify into brick and mortat the owner favorite castle in the air. A house and sur roundings complete in proportion to his means and his ideal of living must first be established. He has only been preparing to live hitherto. Now he means to realize his dreams of what is possible in life. Money shall remove all those awkward deficiencie which have always marred his plans of ele gance and dignity. And his lady wife is equally sanguine. Her love of beauty and order is now to be fully gratified. The want of means has seemed to be the only obstacle to success. Now, perfection shall be her watchword. No defect in any of the varied departments that make up a well appointed ousehold is longer to be tolerated. Every servant shall do her duty thoroughly, secu ring to the mistress of all this splendor a life of case and graceful luxury which shall at last satisfy her utmost longings.

How is it in reality? A friend of ours in California, where the humbug of domestic ervice is even more of a torment than it is here sketched off amusingly in a letter, the troubles of a rich neighbor. The place and the house were as complete as money could make them. In those points the lady had not a wish ungratified; but the servants were the worry of her life. For one cause and another, she was always changing ever seeking and never finding competent hands o carry out her beautiful arran Our friends, who themselves live in a simple and thoroughly comfortable manner, as little dependent as postible upon hired help, could not avoid some complacent moralizing when they saw those lordly park gates so often opened for the same purpose—the stage continually stopping to set down or take up a girl. This is a common picture in the States as well as in California the lady all the time wondering and fretting at her hard lot, grow ing pale and thin and care worn, instead of her brilliant advantages; rebelling from the task which she finds imposed upon her, and looking forward with ever thwarted hope to the good time coming-which never

For she does not understand her position. In taking the place of superior to a number of dependents, she looked for ease and luxuri ous leisure-light without shadow. She forgot to consider the alloy that must enter into every golden plan to make it practicable. She has not risen above the necessity of human body at twenty four pounds, twelve labor—no mortal can do that. In being rich, pounds pass through the heart every she has simply assumed a new set of duties and finds them irksome, partly from incompetence, and partly from want of will. Her ervants are raw recruits, and she must drill them. The task disgusts her, and that case is dismissed, but the next is no better. She looks back upon her housekeeping over a long ing it unfruitful line of incapables, and though she cannot reasonably hope for anything else, still is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it refuses to accept her post. The head of a beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves if household is as truly a teacher as any school immederately, it wathers, deteriorates, and ma'am in the land. If she cannot or will destroys. cessity rests upon her all the same, whether bravely with a free good-will.

ordained labor of the rich, but it is not a thing to be coveled by those who are planning to lead an easy life, and here comes the jarring. People seek the pleasures of wealth, and try to shirk the corresponding duties: try in vain, of course; and these their life is a perpetual struggle, and a perpetual disappointment.

Now when Providence sees fit to take from you the stewardship of riches, do not from you the stewardship of riches, do not fancy the change all lose. The mere immunity from many cares that had been correding your life is itself a blessing. And one good is pretty sure to come—a proper appreciation of lost privileges; for, so perversely are we constituted, that a treasure is selden rightly valued until it is no longer possess. And if not rightly valued what is the seasof having it? You may well thank to posses of your life if in taking a blessing in the gives in exchange the window to account the property of the prop you He gives in exchange the wisdom to ap-preciate it. Do not say it is then too late For an heir of eternity no wisdom comes too late, nor is it bought too dear if you could not get it for less. Your privations are bless-ings, if they bring to you the rickes of fellow bear

> "Your portion of the weight of ours That crushes into dumb despair One half the human race—"

and wealth is well lost if one loses with it the sloth and listlessness and hardness of heart which are the besetting sins of a prosperous life.

HOME MADE WINES.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Mr. Militor: There is no longer any doubt but that wines of as excellent flavor as those imported from Europe, and much more reliable on the score of wholesomeness, may be produced upon American soil.

During a late visit to England, I tasted some wine made by myself, from a mixture of currants and raspherries, in the fall of 1846; it had been twelve years in bottle. A gentleman extensively engaged in the London wine trade being present, was asked to name the wine; he smelt it, or rather, in the trade phraseology, nosed it, tasted it, smacked his lips, tasted again. "Upon my word! that's a fine glass of wine, but what it is I don't know; it has a splendid bouquet, and it's as soft as a glove; I've tasted some choice old Italian wines something like it."
"What do you think, Mr. G——— of the

domestic currant article ?" " No, no, no, my dear fellow; there's none of that rot about it I'm aure."

Great was the astooishment of the complaent connoisseur in finding it to be veritably the much despised, home-manufactured cur-rant wine; and certainly it was a very different thing from the sickly, sophisticated, nau-scous products of the "British Wine" manuheturers of the city of London.

The flavor and alse of the current is greatly to be improved by careful culture. From expe rience, I should say prune out the old wood in the fall, keep the bushes far enough apart to plough between both ways, and manure highly. By the use of chicken manure, I have doubled the size and yield of my fruit, and prefer it to all other manures for that

Durpose, Before the season for wine making comes round, I shall endeavor to send you a concise statement of a process which differs from those in general use, and secures an earlier maturation of the product.

Yours respectfully, C. E. ASHBY, M. D.

Winstone, Itt.

P. S.-Can any of the readers of THE Post give me information respecting the cul-

13 A single life may be compared to onehalf of a bank note; of no use without the

€ When we fancy that we have grown wiser, it is only, in many instances, that new prejudices have taken the places of old \$27 HARD TO SATISFY. -It has been ob-

served by keen philosophers, that an cel is displeased at being skinned, begin at which

(Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

A German being required to give a receipt in full, after much mental effort, produced the following:-" I ish full. I wants no more money. John Swackhammer. 22 Dr. Adam Clark, who had a strong

iversion to perk, was called upon to say grace at a dinner where the principal dish was roast pig. He is reported to have said : Ob, Lord; if thou canst bless under the liospel what thou didst curse under the law, bless this pier"

2 7 " Who goes there?" said an Irish sentry of the British legion at St. Schastian. A friend," was the prompt reply. "Then stand where you are, for, by the powers, you're the first I've met with in this mur therin' country."

2 27 Oftentimes the person whose death is deeply regretted by a man's second

wife is his first. Estimating the amount of blood in the

The last executions for witcheraft, of which we can find any record, occurred in Poland, Jan. 17th, 1775, when nine poor old women were burnt at the stake. They were accused of bewitching the land and render-

Pleasure is to a woman what the sun

not do her part, the worse for her; the ne- The cuckoo made its appearance is England in January, much to the surprise of she groans under it like a slave, or bears it the naturalists, who cannot decide whether this bird winters there or has come from The post of teacher is a high and honor- other parts to enjoy the fine weather.

THE LAST SEPARATION.

BY BULWER

We shall not rest together, love, When don't has wrenched my heart fro thine;

The oun may emile thy grave above, When clouds are dark on miss. I know not why—since in the tomb No instinct fron the silont heart— And yet it seems a thought of gloom That we should ever part; That journeying through the tollsome past, Thus hand in hand and side by side, The rest we reach should, at the last,

The weary ones divide;
That the same breezes should not sigh
The self-same funeral boughs among, Nor o'er one grave at daybreak die The nighthird's lonely song

LOST!

A parting glance round the office, to as nacif all deaks, closets, and iron safes are properly secured for the night, and the solicitor's confidential clerk locks up, and prepares for home. With cost buttoned to throat, and hat drawn over his eves. Mark Edwards turns his steps towards Isling ton, and cheerfully faces the rough wind and drizzling rain, which unmercifully pelt and buffet him, as he vainly halls omnibus after us, to receive the same answer-" Pull." But Mark makes no trouble of these out door inconveniences, for his mind's eye is fixed on the well-covered tea-table, bright fire, and, best of all, the pretty young wife awaiting his return. The picture is so pleasant, that he cheerily breaks forth into a line of "Home, sweet home," as he turns the corner of the street where stands his own

Mrs. Edwards is peering into the darkness through the folds of the muslin curtains, and has the door open before Mark's hand toucher the knocker.

"What a night for you, love!" says the little matron, brushing the rain-drops from his bushy whiskers, and kissing him com pamionately; "and how late you are!"

Edwards looks up at the clock as he struggles out of his dripping cost. "I am late in deed," he answers; "but Mr. Pleadwell has started on his trip to the Lakes this after noon, and there were a great many things to attend to before he went. And look here, Panny-this packet contains some valuable deeds and securities, which will be called for by the owner in a few days; in the meanwhile, I have to copy one of them, but don't feel inclined to begin to-night. Where can I place them with safety ?"

Panny suggests his deak, but that is the first article a burglar would be likely to meddle with. The wife's cheek pales at the idea of such a visitor, and she considers. "That old escritoire in the spare bedroom, will not

Mark still hesitates. "I had so many injunctions to be careful, and not let them go out of my own possession, that I am afraid of even that."

Fanny reminds him that there is a secret drawer in it. "Don't you remember," she asks, "what trouble we had to find it?"

"Ha! the very place!" So his wife carries the candle for him, and the valuable packet is deposited in this hidden receptacle. Its only contents are a few highly scented letters, tied together with a piece of ribbon, the which, Fanny laughing and blushing, confesses are Mr. Mark Edwards's love effusions. before marriage, carefully preserved to bear witness against him when he becomes cold

Perhaps it was a restless night and unpleasant dreams which made the clerk so uneasy even in the hurry of the next day's work knowing that he had not visited the escritoire before leaving home in the morning to ascertain with his own eyes the safety of the papers in his charge. He pooh-poohs the idea as it presents itself, remembering that one key is in his own possession, and the other on his wife's housekeeping bunch; but it returns so often, that it is with a feeling of relief that he bears the signal for closing, and feels he is at liberty to return home.

How is it his welcome is not such a smiling depressed, and her eyes look as if they had been clouded with tears.

Have you had any visitors to-day?" her husband carelessly inquires as he sips his tea. The hesitating "No" is so faintly pronounced that the young man, bitherto preoccupied with business, looks up.

"That 'No' sounded like 'Yes!" Who

has been here?" "Only my brother George," Fanny an-

"My brother George" is his access always in difficulties, no sooner rescued from one scrape than rushing headlong into annetimes invisible for months, and suddenly reappearing to levy contributions on any relatives able or willing to assist him. Mark has seriously contemplated forbidding his visits; but then Fanny is so tender-heart ed, and cherishes such a kindly belief in the digal's ultimate reformation, that her husband has not yet mustered sufficient firmness conforce his wishes, although & knows where his wife's brooch went, and why she wears that old velvet bounet. Panny seems to guess mesing in his mind by her coming so softly to his side, and stroking his hair ng her lips to his forehead, but er of them say anything, and Mark rely prepares for his task of copying. While he has gone up stairs to fetch his pa pers, she lights an extra candle, and en welf in a corner with her work able, regretting as she does so that her en he ought to be resting. How ever, Mark soon comes down the stairs, three at a time, to ask, rether angrily, why she has moved his puchet without

looks, his wife denies having done so, and with him to the spare bedroom, as serting her belief that he has overlooked the parcel. Not a thing is out of its place. The old escritoire stands exactly as they left it, the secret drawer open; and there, undisturbed, letters. He the love letters; but the small brown-paper parcel, tied with pink tape, and scaled with the office seal, is gone!

The husband, suspecting he knows not what, looks almost sternly at his wife, whose answering glance is confused and full of terror.

"Tell me the truth, Fanny, my dear Fanmy! Are you playing a trick to tease me! Remember, if I cannot produce those papers, I am a ruined man! It would be worse than the loss of money; that I might replace, these I cannot. Tell me at once where they are."

"Indeed Mark I know no more about them

than you do yourself. They must be here: perhaps they have slipped behind the drawer. Although next to impossible, the chance is not overlooked; hammer and chizel are soon fetched, and the back of the escritoire is knocked out, leaving no nook or cranny where the smallest paper could remain unperceived,

Almost beside himself, Mark leads his wife down stairs, and commences questioning her. Where is her key? On the ring; it has not been out of her possession. Has she been out? No. Is she quite sure of that? Quite besides, as she ventures to remind him, the locks have not been forced, nor is aught clae missing, as would have been the case if thieves had entered the house. In uncontrollable agitation, the bewildered young man paces the room, while Fanny, unable to prof. for advice, or assist him with any reasonable conjecture, watches him in trembling allence.

Suspinions are crowding upon his mind hints given before his marriage about Fanny Roberta's brother, and regrets uttered, even in his hearing, that a respectable young man like Mr. Edwards should lower himself by such a connection, are suddenly remembered and dwelt upon. He pauses before his wife and sternly demands what errand had brought that brother of hers to his house. That brother of hers! What a speech! All Fanny's sisterly feelings are in arms, and yet her voice falters for she is forced to own that it was the want of money. "And you told him I had those papers in the bouse," Mark cries accusingly With a crimson face, she angrily denies it She did not mention Mark's affairs during their short interview. Is it likely she would do o? Or if she did, would George, poor foolish fellow that he is, steal up stairs and rob his sister's home? Ridiculous! Impossible! "Impossible," Mark retorts, "without he

iossessed the key." "It has not been out of my pocket," sobs

"Then where," asks Mark, "are the miss ing papers ?" Their little servant maid away for a holiday-no one in the house, according to Fanny's own confession, but this youn man. Where are the papers?

Receiving for reply a torrent of tears and protestations, he flings himself on the sofa, and tries to steady his nerves to the consc quences of this extraordinary loss. Mean while, Panny goes and institutes an unavailing search in every box, and cupboard, and drawer where it could be possible to find such a parcel, although it would puzzle her to explain how it could have withdrawn it self from the secret drawer to take refuge elsewhere. At last she returns to the parlor in despair. The packet must have been stolen. But how? When? By whom! Getting frightened at Mark's gloomy looks, she is delighted when a tap at the door an nounces a visitor, and that visitor proves to

be her father. To him the mysterious affair is circumstar tially detailed, and Mark points out the ine vitable loss of his situation and good name if he should be unable to produce the papers, or give any clue which might lead to their re overy. To Fanny's dismay, he particularly dwells upon her brother's visit, and her halfmade endeavor to conceal it; concluding by an entreaty that she will, if retaining any affection for her husband, tell all she knows.

But now the father interposes. To tamely hear both his children accused of such a crime, is more than his rather trascible temper will endure, and he enters a counter-accusation that Mark has, for some unworthy end, removed the parcel himself. Words now become so hot and bitter that Fanny's distress is increased, not lessened by this championship, and she weeps so bitterly, and pleads so is, that the female sits on her eggs all night, than we would like to confess, abruptly leaves some hours, the sound of his footsteps ceasing, the anxious wife creeps softly up the stairs, and is relieved to find him lying on the bed swers in a low voice, and Mark, frowning, in an uneasy slumber. Her father persuades bird's foresight. A few days before the young her to rest too, but poor Fanny shakes her head, and still sits by his side, leaning her the torment and trouble of his wife's family; head on his shoulder, and feeling more forlorn and miserable than it had ever been her lot to feel before. What will poor Mark do? And what will become of her, if he persists

in believing her guilty? Equally be wildered, and almost as unhan py as his daughter, Mr. Roberts tries to sooth her with promises, not only to seek George, and bring him to exculpate himself, but to forgive Mark's hasty speeches, and assist him in investigating this mysterious affair. So at last Fanny begins to feel more comforted, and to wish her father to leave her; but, tired as he confesses himself, he cannot quit her in such trouble, and they continue to occupy the same position by the fire till night has long given place to morning, and Mr. Roberts's eyes close involuntarily.

A footstep overhead startles them. "It is only Mark," says Fanny, after a monent's listening. "Poor fellow, I wish be and slept longer."

In the modern six-roomed house every ound is distinctly audible, and they hear him enter the chamber where stands the now hattered escritoire. After a short pause, he

and smooths her disordered hair.

As he enters the room, Mr. Roberts lays his hand on his daughter's arm. "Look, child, look!" he whispers; and Fanny sees with astonishment that her husband is fast saleep, the lock had not been tampered with, nor was and holds in one hand the bundle of old love

Setting down his candle, Mark unlocks the front of his large and well-filled bookcase, and begins deliberately taking down, one by one, the handsomely bound volumes of the History of England, which grace the highest shelf; then he draws out a number of loose magazines, hidden there because of their un tidy appearance; lays the old love-letters quite at the back of all, replaces the odd numhers, returns the volumes to their shelf, care fully putting them even, locks the glass-doors, and is stalking away, when Fanny, with a cry which awakens him, snatches the key from his hand. Rubbing his eyes, and wondering he sees her carer fingers dragging Hume and Smollett from their proud position to assum an inglorious one on the hearth rug and in the fender; the once treasured Belle Amem blees are scattered in all directions; the highly prized love-letters receive similar usage; and then, from behind all the rest, Fanny triumphantly takes out the small brown-paper parcel, tied with pink tape, and scaled with the office seal. Crying and laughing in one breath, the happy little wife is the next moment in her husband's arms, kissing and seing kissed ad libitum.

Little explanation was needed. The young man's brain, excited by extreme anxiety regarding his trust, had led to his cautiously rising in the night, and unconsciously trans ferring the packet to what he afterwards re nembered as the first hiding-place which had presented itself to his mind on bringing it ome the preceding evening.

How many times he has asked forgiveness is not recorded, but Fanny is a true woman quick to resent, but easily appeared; and Mark has taken George and George's affaire in hand so heartily, that the young scape grace is actually improving, and there is even some hope of Fanny's belief in his total re formation being realized.

SMALL THINGS.

The simplest flowers with honied sweets are The smallest thing may happiness afford;

A kindly word may give a mind repose, Which harshly spoken might have led to blows The smallest crust may save a human life, The smallest act may lead to human strife The slightest touch may cause the body pain. The smallest spark may fire a field of grain; The simplest act may tell the truly brave, The smallest skill may serve a life to save; The smallest drop the thirsty may relieve, The slightest look may cause the heart to grieve The slightest sound may cause the mind alarm The smallest thing may do the greatest harm; Naught is so small but it may good contain, Afford us pleasure or award us pain.

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

There are some brutes that seem to have as nch knowledge and reason as some that are

alled men. - Locke. The whole chasm in nature, from a plant to a nan, is filled up with divers kinds of creatures, rising one over another by a gentle and cary

We have still much to learn respecting th occuliar instincts, the reasoning faculties and the different tempers of animals. All these rary in a peculiar manner, well worthy of notice. Instinct shows itself more particularly in the self preservation of themselves and their oung, and in the latter case great love and tender solicitude are to be discovered. Both in quadrupeds and birds peculiar cries and otes are sufficient to cause alarm in the roung, and to induce them to conceal themselves from apprehended danger; other notes, on the contrary, tell them that all is safe. Perhaps one of the most interesting and curious instances of instinct adopted for the pre servation and well-being of its young is to be found in the case of the ostrich. She makes a large nest on the ground, in which she deposits her eggs, with the exception of one. which she drops at a short distance from her nest, and there leaves it. It is, perhaps, that solitary abandoned egg which has given rise to the off-repeated opinion, that the ostrich abandons her eggs to Providence. The fact earnestly with both, that Mark, more touched and the male bird does the same during a part of the day, and only when the heat of the sur them to shut himself in his chamber. After does not render incubation necessary. And now let us see what is the use of the egg which had been separated from the rest. The use of that egg is a beautiful instance of ones are hatched, the ostrich goes and solits the cast out egg; it is immediately blown by flies, and by the time the young ostriches break their shell it is full of maggots, and on the birth of the birds the mother leads them to the egg for their first repast.

The following is another extraordinary in

tance of instinct and maternal affection It has been stated, on good authority, that Siberia, where milk, especially in winter, is scarce and valuable, the cows are kept in shed, and as soon as the calf is dropped it is immediately taken from the dam, and brought up chiefly with a mixture of flour and water, So aware is the poor cow, after being treated in this way once or twice, that she will be deprived of her young when it is born, that if the can possibly make her escape before this event takes place, she goes at full speed into the deepest recesses of the Siberian forests, and there collects a quantity of leaves, and covers up her calf in them as soon as it is born. She then feeds at a considerable distance from the spot, and only visits the calf at night, so that it is very difficult for the

owner to find it. Let me next refer to the reasoning faculties of animals, though I am aware that it is a is heard slowly descending the stairs, and his difficult subject to treat of. However, two or be a charitable man for his own sake.

ning it. With associationent in her wife raises herself from her reclining position three instances of what appears to me to be seems shall be given.

The son of a gentleman of my acquain tacce, residing at Wyck, close to Brightobrought with him from Spain a nort of Spanish terrier, postessed of some peculiar habits. A young lady, a teacher of music, ere oing to give a lesson to one of her pupils near the house of the owner of the dog, had her at tention attracted to the animal. He looked at her very significantly, pulled her by the gown the contrary way to that which she was going and evidently wanted her to follow him Partly instigated by curiosity, but chiefly be cause the dog held her gown tight in his mouth, she suffered berself to be led some distance when he at last brought her into a field in which some houses were being built. She then became alarmed, and, seeing two or three laborers, she aske! them to drive the dog away. Finding, however, that he would not quit his hold, they advised her to see where the dog would lead her, promising to accompany and protect her. Thus assured, the followed him to one of the houses then building. On their arrival, they found that an area had been dug out, and a strong plank placed across it, one end resting on a heap of earth. At this end the dog began scratching eagerly, and, on lifting it up, a large beef one was discovered to have been hidden under it, which the dog seized in his mouth and bolted away with, perfectly satisfied There need not be any doubt of the accuracy of this ancedote, and it seems to me to afford a proof of reason and intelligence in an animal in getting others to do what he was nable to do himself.

The following anecdote is a further proof of what has just been remarked. About eleven o'clock, on the night of the

90th of May, 1856, as Mr. Henry Carr, of Shaw Wood Gardens, in the county of Durham, accompanied by two or three friends, was coming through a field leading from his house to the North Road, their attention was attracted to a pony belonging to Mr. Carr, which came up to them, and, on their attempting to stroke it, as they had often done on previous occasions, it threw up its head, gave several loud snorts, and instantly scampered across the field in the direction of a viaduct, and, after proceeding some distance, returned and made a similar demonstration, evidently wishing to attract their attention, and then again immediately ran off. It occurred to the party that there might be omething amiss, and they therefore followed the pony, which betrayed evident symptoms of delight, and in a short time it brought them to the edge of a large pool of water mmediately adjoining the viaduct, when it again began sporting and jumping about. On looking into the water, they fancied they saw omething on the surface, and also heard a gurgling sound, as of some one drowning. A man named Coxon instantly jumped into he water, and soon succeeded in bringing out the apparently lifeless body of a man who turned out to be a person named John son, a shoemaker, belonging to Sunderland, who had while under the influence of liquor lost his way and fallen into the pool. He was eventually recovered. This proceeding of the pony cannot be called the mere result of instinct-it appears the exclusive result of

reason. The instances of a reasoning faculty in auadrupeds, birds, and even in some insects. might be multiplied to a great extent, but only one more shall be given. A faithful dogthe property of a medical man (Dr. Awas in the habit, every night at ten o'clock, of coming to his master to tell him it was time to retire to rest. Dr. Abrother suggested that the clock should be stopped in order to discover how the dog knew the hour. The animal appeared very restless when the clock should have struck he ran to his master, tapped him on the knee, and would not be satisfied till he followed him to the clock to be convined that all was not right. The dog was accustomed to go round the house in the evening to as certain that every place was properly s aired. A window shutter was purposely left unclosed in order to test the accuracy of his eye. The faithful animal passed the whole of the night in that room, evidently for the purpose of guarding it. When his master was confined to his bed for some days with a severe illness, the attached dog refused to eat, and at length the Doctor was obliged to ge up and appear well, lest the dog should be

starved to death. Nothing varies more than the different tempers of animals. Much of this certainly is owing to ill-usage; but some show from their earliest youth a decided character, either of gentleness or ferocity. For instance I have a most amiable cat, and two terriers, who are great friends with the former. A soon as she had produced her first litter of kittens, nothing would satisfy her till she had brought the dogs to see them. There were only two kittens. When they could see, I had them brought to me. One of them showed the ferocity of a tiger on being touched, striking with her paws, opening her mouth, and spitting. The other, on the contrary, was meek and gentle, and suffered itself to be handled without showing the least fear. Dogs, also, of the same litter will show a great variety in their dispositions. And so among elephants some are docile and affect tionate, others are fierce and sulky. Colts and fillies, by the same sire and dam, show early restiveness and violence of disposition and others the contrary disposition. So it is sometimes with bees. I had a hive, the inhabitants of which always attacked me if I went near them, while those in a neighboring hive would allow me to do almost any thing I pleased with them, without once of fering to resent my intrusion.

It is not easy to account for this diversity of disposition, which I have witnessed in very many instances. In the human race it is more perceptible, and any mother of a large family can youch for the fact.

EDWARD JESSE He who feels his own deficiencies will

TREATMENT OF GRAVE OFFENCES.

PROM "EDUCATION," BY HERBERT SPENCES

Note, in the first place, that these graves offences are likely to be both less frequent and less grave under the regime we have described than under the ordinary regime. The perpetual ill-behavior of many children is itself the consequence of that chronic irritation in which they are kept by bad management, The state of isolation and antagonism pro duced by frequent punishment, necessarily deadens the sympathies; necessarily, there fore, opens the way to those transgression which the sympathies should check. That harsh treatment which children of the same family inflict on each other is often, in great measure, a reflex of the harsh treatment they receive from adults-partly suggested by direct example, and partly generated by the ill-temper and the tendency to vicarious retaliation, which follow chastisements and scoldings. It cannot be questioned that the greater activity of the affections and happier tate of feeling, maintained in children by the discipline we have described, must prevent their sins against each other from being either so great or so frequent. Moreover, the still more reprehensible offences, as lies and petty thefts, will, by the same causes, be diminish ed. Domestic estrangement is a fruitful surce of such transgressions. It is a law of human nature, visible enough to all who observe, that those who are debarred the higher gratifications fall back upon the lower; those who have no sympathetic pleasures seek selfish ones; and hence, conversely, the maintenance of happier relations between parents and children is calculated to diminish the number of those offences of which selfishness is the origin. When, however, such offences are commit ed, as they will occasionally be even under

the best system, the discipling of consequences

may still be resorted to; and if there exist that bond of confidence and affection which we have described, this discipline will be found efficient. For what are the natural consequences, say, of a theft? They are of two kinds-direct and indirect. The direct consequence, as dictated by pure equity, is that of making restitution. An absolutely just ruler (and every parent should aim to be one) will demand that, wherever it is possible, a wrong act shall be undone by a right one: and in the case of theft this implies either the restoration of the thing stolen, or, if it is consumed, then the giving of an equivalent which, in the case of a child, may be effected out of its pocket-money. The indirect and more serious consequence is the grave displeasure of parents-a consequence which inevitably follows among all peoples sufficient ly civilized to regard theft as a crime; and the manifestation of this displeasure is, in this instance, the most severe of the natural reac tions produced by the wrong action. "But," it will be said, "the manifestation of parental displeasure, either in words or blows, is the ordinary course in these cases; the method leads here to nothing new." Very true. Already we have admitted that, in some direc tions, this method is spontaneously pursued. Already we have shown that there is a more or less manifest tendency for educational sysems to gravitate towards the true system And here we may remark, as before, that the intensity of this natural reaction will, in the beneficent order of things, adjust itself to the requirements—that this parental displeasure will vent itself in violent measures during omparatively barbarous times, when the children are also comparatively barbarous; and will express itself less cruelly in those more idvanced social states in which, by implication, the children are amenable to milder treatment. But what it chiefly concerns us here to observe is, that the manifestation of strong parental displeasure, produced by one of these graver offences, will be potent for good just in proportion to the warmth of the attachment existing between parent and child. Just in proportion as the discipline of the natural consequences has been consistently purued in other cases, will it be efficient in this ase. Proof is within the experience of all, if they will look for it. For does not every man know that when

he has offended another person, the amount of genuine regret he feels (of course, leaving worldly considerations out of the question varies with the degree of sympathy he has for that person? Is he not conscious that when the person offended stands to him in the position of an enemy, the having given him annovance is apt to be a source rather of secret satisfaction than of sorrow? Does he not remember that where umbrage has been taken by some total stranger, he has felt much less oncern than he would have done had such umbrage been taken by one with whom he was intimate? While, conversely, has not the anger of an admired and cherished friend been regarded by him as a serious misfortune long and keenly regretted? Clearly, then the effects of parental displeasure upon children must similarly depend upon the pre-existing relationship. Where there is an established alienation, the feeling of a child who has transgressed is a purely selfish fear of the evil consequences likely to fall upon it in the shape of physical penalties or deprivations; and after these evil consequences have been inflicted, there are aroused an autagonism and dislike which are morally injurious, and tend further to increase the alienation. On the contrary, where there exists a warm filial affection produced by a consistent parental friendship-a friendship not dogmatically asserted as an excuse for punishments and denials, but daily exhibited in ways that a child can comprehend-a friendship which avoids needless thwartings, which warns against impending evil consequences, and which sympathizes with juvenile pursuits-there the state of mind caused by parental displeasure will not only be salutary as a check to future misconduct of like kind, but will also be in- it is believed, the first poetry written in Ame trinsically salutary. The moral pain consequent upon having, for the time being, lost so

attachment exists, will prove equally, if not more, efficient. While instead of the fear and vindictiveness excited by the one course, there will be excited by the other more or less of sympathy with parental sorrow, a genuiregret for having caused it, and a desire, by ome atonement, to re-establish the habitual friendly relationship. Instead of bringing into play those purely egoistic feelings whose predominance is the cause of criminal acts, there will be brought into play those altruistic feelings which check criminal acts. Thus the discipline of the natural consequences is applicable to grave as well as trivial faults; and the practice of it conduces not simply to the repression, but to the eradication of such

In brief, the truth is that savageness begets avageness, and gentleness begets gentleness. Children who are unsympathetically treated become relatively unsympathetic; whereas treating them with due fellow-feeling is a means of cultivating their fellow-feeli With family governments as with political ones, a harsh despotism itself generates a great part of the crimes it has to repress; while conversely a mild and liberal rule not only avoids many causes of dissension, but so ameliorates the tone of feeling as to diminish the tendency to transgression. As John Locks long since remarked, "Great severity of punishment does but very little good, nay, great harm, in education; and I believe it will be found that, cateris paribus, those children who have been most chastised seldom make the best men." In confirmation of which opinion we may cite the fact that not long since made public by Mr. Rogers, Chaplain of the Pentonville Prison, that those juvenile criminals who have been whipped are those who most frequently return to prison. On the other hand, as exhibiting the beneficial effects of a kinder treatment, we will instance the fact stated to us by a French lady, in whose house we recently stayed in Paris. Apologizing for the disturbance daily caused by a little boy who was unmanageable both at home and at school, she expressed her fear that there was no remedy save that which had succeeded in the case of an elder brother; namely, sending him to an English school. She explained that at various schools in Paris this elder brother had proved utterly untractable; that in despair they had followed the advice to send him to England; and that on his return home he was as good as he had before been bad, And this remarkable change she ascribed entirely to the comparative mildness of the English discipline.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

We like short courtships, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man. He fell asleep a bachelor, and awoke to find himself a married man. He appears to have popped the question almost immediately after meeting M'dlle. Eve, and she, without any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss and herself. Of this first kiss in this world, we have had, however, our thoughts, and sometimes in a poetical mood have wished we were the man wot did it." But the deed is done. The chance was Adam's, and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is in good taste. We like a private wedding. Adam's was private. No envious beaux were there; no croaking old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grands thers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels, and the glad sky flung its light upon the scene. One thing about the wedding brings queer thoughts to us, spite of scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were rather young to be married-some two or three days old, according to the sagest speculations of theologiansmere babies-larger, but no older; without experience, without a house, without a pot or kettle, nothing-but love and Eden!-Tadpole's Experiences.

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THE RUINS OF ROME.—The Italian clinate robs age of its reverence, and makes it look newer than it is Not the Coliseum. nor the tombs of the Appian Way, nor the oldest pillar in the Forum, nor any other Roman ruin, be it as dilapidated as it may, ever give the impression of venerable antiquity which we gather along with the ivy from the gray walls of an English abbey or castle. And yet every brick or stone which we pick up among the former had fallen ages before the foundation of the latter was begun. This is owing to the kindliness with which Nature takes an English ruin to her heart, covering it with ivy, as tenderly as Robin Redbreast covered the dead babes with forest leaves. She strives to make it a part of herself, gradually obliterating the handiwork of man, and supplanting it with her own mosses and trailing verdure, till she has won the whole structure back. But in Italy, wherever man has once hewn a stone, Nature forthwith relinquishes her right to it, and never lays her finger on it again. Age after age finds it bare and naked in the barren sunshine, and leaves it so.

FIRST AMERICAN POETRY.-There are few girls or boys in this country who have not heard the nursery rhyme sung by their mothers while rocking the cradle

"Lul-a-by baby upon the tree top; When the wind blows the cradle will rock: When the bough breaks the cradle will fall, And down will come cradle, baby and all."

But how many of you know the origin of the simple lines? We have the following account from the records of the Boston Historical Society. Shortly after our forefathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., a party were out in the fields where the Indian women were picking strawberries. Several of these women, or squaws, as they are called, had papooses, that is babies, and having no cradles they had them tied up in Indian fashion, and hung from the limbs of the surrounding trees. Sure enough, "when the wind blew, these cradles would rock." A young man of the party observing this, peeled over a piece of bark, and wrote the above lines, which were,

rica. There are some human tongues which loved a friend, will stand in place of the phy-sical pain usually inflicted; and where this rupeds, one smooth, the other very rough.

MARCH.

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There is a singular Italian proverb, which bids "Never speak ill of the month of March." The odd story told in the following verses given, I believe, in the Pentamerone of Giambat-

A horseman through the valley sped, Durk arched the tall trees overhead : Wild blew the wind, black grew the night; Wild torrents loapt to left and right. Now, if I hold the middle path, And 'scape the waters in their wrath, And reach you light, which far I see,

He reached the fire, he won the way. Around its blaze twelve figures lay. Welcome they gave, yet little spoke. He shared their wine, he dried his cloak Weird were the figures of his bosts, And yet they seemed no fays or ghosts; Yet gazing on them brought a chill— A sense of something vast and still.

The traveller had a merry heart. God shelters such in every part; To every soul alive was he As kind as mortal man could be; Wild blew the wind, down drove the dust. As in the month of March it must; And yet for all the dust and wind, He spoke of March in accents kind

"Many, I know," said he, "are rude, And swear 'March grass does little good,' And that March winds and the May sun Make linen white and maldens dun; But then 'tis true, by all confest, Birds hatched in March are ever best;' And March, if rough, is sure, they say,

Around the fire a murmur rolled Of wonder, storm-like, uncontrolled And a deep laugh of awful sport, Like Norse gods in the Thunder Court; And one arose from his earth-bed, A fresh young giant, white and red : By all the winds 'neath Heaven's arch! What man is this who praises March!

"Thou know'st us not, yet soon shalt kn From us the weeks and hours grow. Thou seest what man did never see, For lo! the Months in truth are we O'er every land I long have blown, All that man says to me is known ; Yet never heard in all my search A man before who praised ME-March?

"And, traveller, for praising me, Rich is the boon I give to thee; No sun by day, no storm by night, Shall give thee pain or cause thee fright; All wealth, all blessings man has known, Shall ever freely be thine own : Now go thy way in peace, and still Be known as one who ne'er spoke Ill."

THE RULING PASSION. OR, STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH

BY EDWINA BURBURY, AUTHOR OF "FLORENCE SACEVILLE," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER XXII.

"And thus the words were spoken, And thus the plighted vow, And though my faith be broken, And though my heart be broken, Behold the golden token That proces me happy now

Weuld God I could awaken! For I dream I know not how. And my soul is sorely shaken Lest an evil step he taken-Lest the dead who is forsaken May not be happy now."

- Bridal Ballad, - Edgar A. Pos.

Next day, at the earliest admissible hour the Duke of Carlisle presented himself at Mr

Ada had expected, and was waiting to receive him, for she had already had an interview with her niece, and, as delicately as possible, urged upon her the peer's wishes, flattering herself all the while that because she did not in so many words say, "Do consent to your suitor's petition," she left Beatrice a free agent, upon whom the entire re sponsibility of action would rest.

At present, however, the girl had neither positively acquiesced nor refused, and her aunt's mind was far from being at ease, although she met the Duke as if it were, -answering his greeting, and accepting his apology for the previous night's hasty departure,

"And now," said he, eagerly, when all these common-places were over, "where is

"In Adela's boudoir, which has been re signed to her."

" Yes."

"And you have broached the subject to her-will she consent ?" "I think so-but she has not promised."

She has not refused?" 'No; although her spirits are fearfully de-

"The gaiety and excitement of a wedding will raise them. Town is insufferably dull.

just now; no wonder that she feels it.' "Is it?" and the lady passed her hand wea

rily over her brow. "Oh, Carlisle! you will be kind to her?"

"Why do you doubt it? Do you think nature formed me for a brute?"

"You have been cruel to me, who never injured you: how then can I confide in your tenderness to one who will be wholly in your power, and who in her utter ignorance of the world you worship, may give you a thousand causes of offence ?"

"I must teach her to avoid them." Teach her! Ab, heaven! how?" And the speaker shuddered. "Gently-firmly-as befits her and myself, her face and throat.

Come, Ada," and for the first time during all those long and terrible conversations, the Duke's voice assumed a frank and manly tone; "cast off these misgivings, for which I acknowledge you have too much cause, and trust me fearlessly with your niece's happi-

"Oh, that I dared to hope it! But she is very young, and may, unconsciously, dis-

"No unconscious error can displease

"You are right. The angels in heaven are a jealous nature."

"She may unwittingly excite it."

"What do you mean?" he cried, turning flercely towards her; "what do you mean? By the saints above, there is meaning in all this! You know something! She is falseshe has another lover-you have deceived me. Speak, madam, speak! Answer me-what

"Nothing that should cause this outbreak, or warrant you in making such assertions .-As I have said before, Beatrice is incapable of wrong or deception, and you insult her grossly by even supposing otherwise. Such readiness to imagine evil, augurs ill for the future, and terribly contradicts the promise you make of love, confidence and protec-

"It does not. So long as she deserves my love and confidence, she shall have themnot even the breath of heaven shall chill her. But let only a shadow fall upon her namelet me have cause to doubt her, and you may well fear for us all then !"

At this moment-Adela entered, and taking advantage of the interruption to break off his conversation with her mother, the Duke retired to seek Beatrice.

He found her in the room to which he had een directed, her face paler than ever, her eyes gazing fixedly upon a hurried note just come by the post from Julia, only signed with initials, and asking her cousin to choose some trifles for the wedding-"he and I having such confidence in your taste"-and ending with an apology worded thus-" You must pardon me for giving you so much trouble at so short a notice, but really I cannot command a moment's time, even to write letters, for he will scarcely allow me to be absent

from his side an instant." Full of indignant misery, Carlisle could not have met his betrothed at a better oppor tunity Heart-sick with shame self-contempt and disappointment, she felt humbled and wretched-almost grateful for the warmth of this man's greeting, which somewhat soothed her pride, showing that, although scorned by one, she was yet prized and

ought by his superior.

At last, after a few minute's disjointed talk,

the Duke said tenderly, "Your aunt tells me, dearest, that she has mentioned to you the request I ventured to entrust her with last night. Dare I hope that

you will grant it?" A faint blush dawned on the heiress's pale cheek, and her lover continued.

"I feel that I am presuming greatly upon your goodness, Beatrice, but it would confer exceeding happiness on me if you would generously yield to my wishes, and fix the twenty-second of next month for our wedding day.

The girl started convulsively, and ex claimed "The twenty-second! Oh, not that day-

not that day! "I know it is a very short notice; but Mrs.

Stanhope has kindly undertaken that everything shall be in readiness, and it is of the greatest importance that I should be in Paris before the end of the month."

He entered into some particulars, which being purely imaginary, I need not repeat; but Beatrice did not hear them. The sound of that terrible date rang in her ears, closing them against all others; for, as you remem her, dear reader, it was the date of Julia's wedding day, and, as Beatrice supposed, George's also. No; her own marriage must be before or after, but not then. So, clasning her hands tightly, she cried again,

"Not the twenty-second-not the twenty econd! Any day but that!"

" Why, dearest?" "I don't know. Because I have a prejudice against it-a sort of horror!" And she shivered. "Pray do not fix upon it!"

"Certainly not, if you object: but I did

not know you were superatitious, darling." "Everybody is, I think, more or less; and I begin to fancy I am weaker than

"Beautiful women ought to be weak or ome point," answered the Duke, gallantly else, armed as they are with resistless power on all others, what would become of us, their slaves ?"

It was the first time such language as this had been addressed to Beatrice, or any man had told her she was beautiful, and now it jarred strangely on her ears, sounding mor like sarcasm than admiration; and she said gravely.

"You must not use such fine words to me Duke; I have not been accustomed to flat-

It is not flattery to call you beautiful, for you are so-the most beautiful girl in Lonlon, in my eyes, at least."

"I must be greatly altered, then, since my father called me his ugly pet."

"I should think so, indeed; unless his taste differed immensely from that of all the rest of

"I believe it did, for no one whom I have ever known since has had such a correct and severe appreciation of the truth in all

things." "No one? That is a hard judgment," said the Peer, playfully. "Do you make no ex-

"None, except-" And as she spoke, a recollection of how thoroughly the opinion of George Conyers and Mr. Lyle had appeared to agree, flashed across her mind, and she paused abruptly, a red blush rising over

The Duke saw it, and an uneasy pang hot through him as he repeated, "Except whom, love? Who is the fortu

ate exception ?" " Nobody-no one," she said, rising hastily

and turning away. Then it is not myself?" he persisted.

"Certainly not." answered Beatrice, with emphasis " you are not in the very least like my father." "I hope not," rejoined be dryly, a dissatis

fied feeling at his heart; although he follow not more incapable of wrong-but you are of ed her, and placing his arm round her waist pressed his lips to her cold cheek,

A chill as of ice ran through her at th ouch; and sliding through his arms, she caught a chair for support.

"What is the matter, dearest?" cried the Duke, in amazement.

"Nothing-nothing! I am not well-it is "It is; let me lead you to the window And he advanced with a quick step, but she

shrank away nervously, saying, "No, no! Don't-don't!" Why? Is that another superstition?" "Yes; I suppose so. I-I-I am very silly day." And she sank into a chair and covered her face with her hands, while he tood by gloomily-the second seed of doub

and discontent germinating in his mind. The silence lasted for several minutes; then she looked up, and becoming aware of her discourtesy, said, timidly,

"Do not be angry with me."

Carlisle started. Never before had he been conscious of the ronderful beauty of those magnificent eyes which now for the first time rested upon hi unshrinkingly; and utterly subdued, his very soul yielding to the magical power, which when it exists at all, exceeds any other upor earth, he sprang to her side, exclaiming it the rich tones of thirty years before,

"Forgive!-what have I to forgive? Oh Beatrice, forgive me!"

Again there was silence. Then, after while, the Duke said gently, but with real tenderness,

"You have had too much talking thi morning, dearest, and need rest; but if I leave you now, you will let me come again to-day !"

"This evening.

"Not before? Well, I will not murmur, if you promise me to repose till then, so that I may be rewarded on my return with one of your old smiles."

"I will do my best, and shall be very glad to be alone and at rest."

"You shall be so. Farewell, then, until evening: its first shades will bring me.

He turned to leave the room, but hesitated an instant, then retraced his steps, and bending towards her over the low chair into which she had sank, said,

"I have your permission to tell Mrs. Stan hope that my prayer has been granted?" Beatrice bowed her head lower, in token of

the assent she could not speak. "And you will fix with her whether it shall be the day before or after the one I sug-

gested ?" "After-the day but one after," murmure the girl. "But, oh, it is very soon!" "It will seem an age to me."

During almost the entire morning which followed this interview, Beatrice's wish for solitude was respected; but at length the gong sounded for luncheon, and its clang echoing upon her ear, aroused her to a sense of the singular appearance her retirement must have, and making a violent effort, she shock off the sadness which oppressed her

and went down. In the dining-room she found her aunt and Adels, as well as Mr. Stanhope, whose presence at such an hour was most unusual. He was standing beside a window, turning over he pages of a new pamphlet, and talking rapidly to one of his colleagues, who had

ome up with him from Downing street. He was evidently much interested in the subject under discussion; yet he found time to observe his niece's entrance, and nod kindly; while his wife, beckoning Beatrice to wards her, kissed her fondly, and placed her

at her side. The meal passed quickly, in a clever and nimated conversation between the Minister the Secretary, and Mrs. Stanhope, who talked shrewdly and well; and when at last the gentlemen's horses were discovered being led about outside, the party broke up, and Bea-trice, passing through the hall on her way upstairs, was overtaken by Mr. Stanhope, who,

tapping her on the shoulder, said, "Come with me, Beatrice; I want to speak

Then, drawing her arm affectionately is ais own, he led her into his private room, and

placing her in a chair, said kindly, "The Duke of Carlisle has been with me his morning, Beatrice."

"Has he?" she said, simply. "Yes," answered the statesman, puzzled y her manner. "He thought I was your

"And are you not?"

'No, only nominally; the will which made ne so, you know, was never signed; and although I should always be ready to act as your guardian at your own desire, I have no power over you or your property. You are

The heiress gave a wintry smile. The word seemed a mockery. If she were free, what had her freedom brought her? what was it

The Minister continued

"But although you are free, Beatrice, I would have you employ that liberty wisely, in protecting yourself and those who may come after you, by securing the large property your father left, and placing it out of your own power to waste or give up.

"I am not extravagant, uncle. Do you fear that I shall become so? " No: but I would guard against the possi-

sility; and however prudent you may be your husband may be the reverse. The Duke s not a rich man. "Is he not? Well, my money will be use

and children. I told him so.

What could be say? Consented, of There was nothing else to be said." "Yes, there was."

What "

"That my consent had not been given, and never would be." Beatrice!"

"Do not be angry, uncle, but this is a subject I long ago made up my mind upon. I value myself more than my money; and whoever I consider worthy to own the one, is surely worthy to own the other."

"Is it possible you are so desperate in love?"—and Russell Stanhope looked curious ly at her.
"No; and therefore I do as I do.

"Well, I see it is useless talking. May you never live to repent your obstinacy." "I can never repent doing what I believe

to be right." And so the conversation ended; the subject again renewed, nor did Mr. Stanhope ever more interfere in the matter. Like all men of the world, he was exceedingly

averse to meddling in other people's busines or volunteering service, and this his first experiment with Beatrice annoyed him so much, as effectually to deter him from taking any further part in her affairs. The Duke therefore, had everything his own way; and the lawyers soon discovering it, relieved him from all annoyance on the score of his debts. knowing full well that the fortune of the bride-elect was more than sufficient to pay all claims against her husband.

Meantime the preparations for the wedding went on busily. The house was besieged, from morning till night, with tradespeople of all kinds, and every one but Beatrice and her uncle was in a perpetual whirl.

Once or twice, when appealed to by her

aunt on some occasion of unusual importance -the re-setting of jewels, or the color of a dress-Beatrice had besought so earnestly to be spared discussion on the subject, that, at last, even the most zealous of her friends forbore to trouble her

Thus time passed until the twenty-thirdthe eve of the wedding; and the day's oppressive heat was offered and accepted as a plea for Beatrice's almost total seclusion in

her own chamber. Faint, sick, and weary-hoping, watching, for she knew not what-craving wildly for some extraordinary accident, some miracle that should release her from the doom which was creeping nearer and nearer-Beatrice sat, or paced up and down, listening to every footstep, in the frantic hope that even now she might have news from Shirley-that something might have happened there, upon that terrible yesterday, which had been a blank to her, by favor of which she might escape the to-morrow on which she dare not

look.
Yet hour after hour passed, and nothing came; the bustle continued below, but approached not her chamber; until at last, when the evening shadows fell, a sharp ring echoed through the house, and hasty steps came towards her door.

She sprang eagerly, breathlessly to her feet—her hands clasped tightly—a red spot, like a star, burning on each cheek-her voice so husky that she scarcely heard it as she answered "Come in!" to the loud knock apon the door, which, being thrown widely open, admitted-not a messenger or letter rom Shirley-but the milliner's train bring ng her wedding-dress.

Reeling back, as if she had been stricken with a heavy blow, Beatrice turned away; nor could all her sunt's gay encomiums (forced though they were,) the dressmaker's admiration of her work and its wearer, or Adela's nthusiasm, rouse the poor girl to more than the faintest smile, as, sadly against her will, the magnificent robe was tried on.

By and by, however, the task was over, and Beatrice once more alone. Then night ame down upon the weary, heated earth; and Susan, creeping in, undressed her mis ress without a word, laid her in hed, ex changed one long, fervent kiss, and left her.

An hour after, the girl rose, opened the vindows, for the heat was intense, and leaned out; but as she did so, a flash of blue lightning played before her eyes, and a roll of

thunder muttered angrily in the distance. Flash after flash, peal after peal, followed, and the storm was soon at its height, and for and the first faint streak of morning stole up over the east.

The dawn of the wedding-day had arrived. Yes, alas! for the sad watcher there was no mistaking the rosy tints which, mounting higher and higher into the heavens, drove before them the lowering storm clouds, until they fell, huddled together in a sullen mass on the western horizon; while the clear blue sky, with its crimson glow, and soft mist of sunrise, spread radiantly over the house-tops.

Even there, in London, the air blew trangely fresh and pure; and countrymen coming in with their carts, or carriers' yans with their freight of rustic passengers, paused now and then on the long bridges, and gazed with wistful awe upon the great city, sleeping so quietly under the glowing canopy above: the broad dome of St. Paul's rising silently over the dark houses, like the beacon tower of some enchanted fortress, which, called into existence by a magic spell, had, by another exertion of the same power, sank down suddenly into silence and death; for, to a cursory glance, no life three was seen to giving sign or token of the many aching,

ver roofs, chimneys, streets, and bridges. To some of these sad ones, prepared by ong chastening for a blessed release, the day that was coming was the last which, in them and rest, and so they welcomed its stairs. herald joyfully; but to Beatrice, so far from Uttering a short phrase of thanks for the

"You must have it settled upon yourself spirit shrank, and she turned sorrowfully give her support in the approaching encountries that the settled upon yourself from the window, and watched the dawn no ter, when friends, young and old, gather

Presently the bouse, like the surrounding city, awoke, and the business of life began again.

Wedding guests arrived-carriages throng ed the street-the last trunk and imperials were packed-the last touches given to the bride's faultless attire-and at the appointed moment the bridal cortege set forth.

Dear reader, do you wish me to tell you all particulars of the silks, lace, and embroi dery-all the flowers and gems that graced the tollettes which surrounded the haples bride? If so, I can but refer you to the las number of our respected contemporary, the Court Journal, beg you to choose thence the costumes most suited to your fancy, and deck with them the statue-like figure and breaking heart of my unhappy heroine, as well as the gay forms of her fair attendants, and then picture the former to yourself as resting heavily on the arm of her guardian, she walked up the sisle of St. George's, Hanove Square.

Slowly-very slowly-she has passed on to the altar, seeing, hearing, feeling nothing dis tinctly-her eyes fixed upon the groundnerveless figure moving like one in a dream -heedless even of her bridegroom, of presence, indeed, she was unmindful, as of everything clse.

With a wondering pity the pew-open drew a hassock from her path, the old clerk peered over his spectacles, and the courtly minister himself—a bishop who had con sented to officiate on the occasion-bent for ward to Mr. Stanhope, and asked, in a hush ed voice, " Is she ill?"

Then it was that under the guise of a ter der solicitude, Ada glided up to her niece's side, and said, in a deep whisper,

"For heaven's sake, arouse yourself, Bea trice; this manner will excite the most dan gerous remarks."

The girl raised her eyes quickly-the first impulsive movement she had made all day, —drew herself slightly up, and walked forth steadily, a faint tinge of pink coloring her

marble features.

Somehow or other (nobody but the officials knowing very well how,) the parties were all properly placed at last, and then the ceremony began; every faculty of Beatrice's mind having awakened to intense life, as she listened to the opening address. But when the bishop, in a grave and solemn tone, made the usual demand, "I require and charge you both, as ye shall answer at the dreadful judgment day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that if either of you know any impediment why ye may not be joined together in matrimony, ye do now confess it," she became ghastly pale; her teeth chattered as with cold, and a convulsive tremor ran through her frame; but the emotion passed innoticed by all but the bridegroom, whose jealous auspicions, first awakened by Ada's unfortunate efforts to bespeak his kindness for her niece, under all circumstances, had been strengthened by an anonymous letter which he had received that morning, and were now confirmed by the girl's singula

the clergyman proceeded, while his Grace of Carlisle-for the nonce, plain Lionel Gresham-took his bride's hand in his, and there, before heaven and earth, in the most solemn place, and most solemn manner, uttered the nost solemn promise and oath that words sould form, knowing well in his own mind that to-morrow, aye, and every other day, until Death, the merciful, should part them, he should not love, cherish, or protect the

young girl at his side. While she, on her part, queen of that glit tering pageant vowed to love, honor, and obey a man whom she feared, shrank from, and dreaded.

And then, wholly unconscious of this hor rible under current below the smooth look ing stream, the bishop breathed over the illssorted pair the hely words of God's bless ing and favor, ratifying the bond which made

Lionel Gresham and Beatrice Lyle one. The ceremony ended, the party went into

of many voices and many words. The bridegroom kissed the bride coured fury; then it subsided, the rain ceased, by with a darkened brow, while her guardian bed invariably at 6 to 64 o'clock, summer and and his groom's man gaily claimed their time-honored privilege; and his scowl deepened as the haunting fancy struck him that

she had done from his. It was but a passing thought, wild as fleeting, yet under its influence he took his new made wife by the hand, and drawing her arm through his own, led her sternly back through the church, thus abruptly bringing the scene to a close-a proceeding which evoked meaning smiles from some of the party, frowns and shrugs from others, and gossip from all, as, re-ent-ring the carriages, the cortege returned to Portland Place.

For the breakfast that followed sumptuous graceful, and joyous, a perfect miracle of nature and art, I must again refer those of my readers who are curious in such matters t the old authority-or, better still, to Gunter's order-book; for I myself was unfortunately bride, whose fortunes I am chronicling

No; strange as it may seem, and horribly as the wedding guests were scandalized, the stir the strong pulse of the mighty town, Duke, upon arriving at Mr. Stanhope's, requested his wife to change her dress immedi suffering, panting hearts, which, restless in ately, and prepare to start at once; alleging, their pain, watched the day dawn slowly as a reason for such an unusual proceeding, the lateness of the hour, and necessity for his speedy arrival in Paris.

Without a word of remonstrance, Beatrice obeyed; and returning quickly, found her efforts to break it up, but it can always be all probability, would intervene between husband waiting for her at the foot of the

bringing rest, it seemed but as the opening of speed she had made, he once more placed her your days, and promote the health of your an interminable life of woe, before which her arm within his own, in order, as it seemed, to little ones.—American Agriculturist. speed she had made, he once more placed her

round ber, crying.

" Beatrice ! Duchem! why are you in such haste? Do not go so soon; we cannot part with you yet.'

Blushing and embarrassed, the bride turned to her husband, and he, with his courtlies smile and bow, answered for her, saying,

" Ladies and gentlemen-my wife's friends and my own-I thank you, both in her name and mine, for the flattering solicitude you ex-press; and while I lament its necessity, must pray you to pardon our abrupt departure My business in Paris is of so urgent a bature as to forbid an hour's delay; relays of ho as to form an hours delay; relays of horses are in waiting, and it is only by using the greatest exertion that we can reach Dover to-night in time for the mail-packet. I have, therefore, no choice but to go. Meanwhile, I venture to hope that my good friend"—his lip curied and his eye flashed—"Lord Halcombe will kindly remond to all event with the conwill kindly respond to all good wishes on my behalf. Now, madam,"—bending to his wife "if your adieus are made, permit me to remind you that the carriage waits."

In consternation and dismay, the bride looked timidly round, to read surprise, displeasure, and foreboding depicted upon every arther; for had not the new-made master right to do as he would with his own? Was she not "his goods, his chattels, his house-hold stuff?" So the guests made no further remonstrance, only offered the young Duchess their congratulations, wished her every happiness, and after a few tame and forced com

mon-places, the peer led her away.

In the hall, a few moments' delay arose in placing the luggage. The servants, unwilling to leave the festivities, had not been as speedy in their movements as their master; and the Duke, seizing the opportunity, resigned Beatrice for an instant to her uncle's charge; and feigning anxiety about a dressing-case, folowed Ada into the library, and drawing a scaled packet from his pocket, placed it in per hands, saying, harshly,

your niece. Prize it—you have the best of the bargain." "How? What do you mean?" she asked

in alarm, terrified as much by his manner as his words.
"What I say. Every one is likely to repent this day's work but you. By heaven!" and he stamped his foot fiercely-"I might have known that had blood is hereditary, and that vice runs in families, as madness does, Fool, fool that I was to be duped!

Mrs. Stanhope, indignantly. "I am at a loss to understand you." "No doubt, your innocence is extraordinary; as those letters,"-and he pointed with

was the dove ever found in the kite's nest?"

"Your Grace speaks in riddles," answered

sneer to the packet-" will prove." Before Ada could reply, a servant entered o say that the carriage was ready; and rushing out, Carlisle made rapid farewell speeches to all around—threw a large cheque into the hands of the obsequious steward who stood by, in order that proper largesse should be given to the whole establishment-and then prang into the exquisitely appointed chariot. The door closed upon him, and without further delay the Duke and Duchess set off on their wedding tour. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

ABOUT THE SLEEP OF CHILDREN One of the first rhyming couplets learned by most of us, was: "Early to bed, and arly to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." This sounds plausible, and if the whole couplet were followed, it would be all well enough; but the practice is: go to bed late, and get up early. An abundance of sound sleep is very important to the physical and mental health of children. While under the age of six years, 11 hours of sound sleep should be taken by them every night; from six to twelve years of age, 10 hours are needed; and from twelve to the full growth of the body, not less than 9 hours of sleep are absolutely necessary. After that period, 8 hours may answer, though 9 are better.

A sure recipe for securing restless sleep, and the "kicking off" of the bed covers, is to the vestry, congratulations, compliments, and allow children, or grown-up people even, to good wishes resounded on all sides in a buzz eat hearty suppers. A light diet of bread and milk, say a cup full-not a great bowl full-is all that a child needs, and all it toously, although he was conscious that should have after dizner. Give them this at she trembled under his touch, then he stood 5 o'clock, P. M., and accustom them to go to winter, and they will sleep soundly during all the evening and through the night. After the age of three, it is better not to accuston she shrank not from Lord Halcombe's lips as children to sleep during the day. Then, by making it an invariable rule for them to go to bed at 6 or 6; P. M., they will quickly drop to skep. Were there no considerations of health, the convenience of having children "out of the way" during the evening, would be a sufficient inducement to this plan. We repeat that it is perfectly easy to accustom children to this, -if the rule be adhered to. We speak from successful experience, as well as from observation.

Rocking, or carrying, or singing even an infant child to sleep, induces one of the worst habits you can teach it. Put an infant in a bed or a crib, and let it lie there until it cries itself to sleep, even if it does sob for an hour or two, and in a very f w days it will go nto a quiet slumber quite as quickly as if shaken in the arms, or in a cradle. The truth is few mothers or nurses have the courage or patience to endure the crying for the first few trials required, and so they go on slaves for years. If a child wakens, do not take it up or make the slightest effort to soothe it, or ou will soon inculcate a bad and needless habit. Let it he if it eries, no matter how hard nerve yourself against any interference. If a bad habit has already been formed, it will require longer and more persevering done. Try our recommendations, mothers, and you will find them valuable, and will save yourselves a world of care, and lengthen

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NEW YORK EXHUMED.

Being an editorial of the Australian Demierly Detonator, of 4, P. M., April 1st, 2021. Copied from "advance sheets" by the ghost of Ben Franklin, and communicated through a "writing medium."

"We mentioned, some weeks since, the eparations for exhuming the ancient city of New York. We have since published frequent telegrams by our private and exclusive sub-oceanic cable, communicating the pro-gress of the enterprise. We are now in recolpt of letters from our own special corresdent on the spot, by our new steam-baloon Twinkier, after an unprecedentedly short trip of twenty-three hours, fifty-nine and three-fourths minutes, enabling us to present our five million readers, in advance of all our envious cotemporaries, the details of many steresting discoveries.

"At the beginning of the year of Grace 1861 (which a short mathematical process shows to have been just a thousand years ago). New York was the chief city of the Western Continent. She was renowned for the frugality of her citizens, the modesty of her youth, the honesty of her financiers, the disinterested patriotism of her politicians, and the incorruptible integrity of her public offi-

"In June of that year, the terrible visitor, known to astronomers as the Merriam comet, was discovered by the distinguished philosopher of Brooklyn Heights. The catastrophe of the following Fourth of July is familiar to all readers of history.

"The comet approached New York. As soon as her atmosphere came in contact with that of the earth, the former, by some chemical affinity, burst into a conflagration that ex tended instantaneously throughout the vas extent of her train. At the same moment, the nucleus, which was plainly visible as an opaque mass of insignificant dimensions, exoded. A shower of mud began to fall which continued for twenty-four hours. At its conclusion, Manhattan Island and the adjacent regions had disappeared, New York Bay was filled up, the Hudson River had become a tributary to the Hackensack, and over so much buried wealth and magnificence, extended a bare, flat, unsightly moun tain, several hundred feet in height.

The disruption of the American Union into seventeen belligerent confederacies, and the protracted wars which resulted therefrom, and which have been terminated only during the present century by the subjugation of all the States under the despotism of New Jersey, prevented any successful attempt to penetrate beneath that mountain. The accomplishment of the task has been reserved for the enterprise of the present

We have chronicled the obstacles throws in its way by the semi-barbarous govern-New Jersey, and the removal of those obstacles on the payment of certain moneys to the Directors of the New Jersey railroads. We have also described McGrubb's Patent Steam Excavator, which, as a bore, is equivalent to several thousand men.

At the beginning of the present month the Excavator was set at work. After pene trating nearly five hundred feet through a compact stratum, liberally intermixed with fossil shells resembling those of the oyster, a numerous community of which bivalves must have inhabited the exploded comet, the cornice of a building was struck. This proved to be the City Hall. It was found entire, although it is well known that by a peculiar custom of the city, its combustible portions used to be made a bonfire of, on oc casions of public rejoicing.

"In one of its rooms was a table covered with earthen-ware dishes, and bottles label led 'Borbon Whiskey." Beside them lay a restaurateur's bill for liquors and ham-saud wiches. This was probably the remains of a collation served up by the city authorities to the Grand Vizier of Turkey, who visited New offensive and defensive alliance between the Sultan and the Mayor. This supposition was suggested by the discovery of several turbans and a Koran strewed on the floor, where they were probably dropped in the

"At a short distance from the principal entrance, a statue of brown stone was discovered. Its features are those of Washington, but its expression is lugubrious in the extreme. It is supposed to represent the Father of his Country, taking, Macbeth like, falls from the fountain, millions of millions of a prophetic view of his Presidential successimiles away. There is no creaking of axles Hence the disgust.

"The excavation being continued down Nassau street, numerous newspaper offices net and system performs its revolutions. were soon discovered, containing files of the leading New York journals. Our corres pondent has forwarded us copies of the last edition of the New York Herald, Tribune. Times and World. The following are brief extracts from their editorials.

" From the Herald .- 'As was first predicted in the Herald, the Comet will arrive to-day. Like other foreigners, profoundly ignorant of the existence of such provincial towns as Boston and Philadelphia, it comes directly to the metropolis. Our citizens, not knowing how to regard the intended honor, have taken a hasty departure.

"'Not being easily frightened, we shall re main to welcome the Comet. Immediately a full account of the event.

* P. S. We have decided to take a holiday nents will be received at this

" From the Tribune.—' As was first predicted in the Tribune, the irrepressible Comet, ng millions of tuns, is upon us! It m its giddy Hight to make this orld a theater of confusion. Whether it World of Park Row, is doubtful. the a more confused affair than the des

From the Florit. - As was first Innounce patch to the Times, the Con New York to-day?

" From the World ... ' As was first predicted by the World, the Comet, Providence permitting, will arrive to-day?"

An entire page of each of these journals occupied with a reiteration of the advice "Buy the New York Ledger," and the names of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Edward Everett, and other leading writers of ancient light liters

"Our correspondent says: 'During the excavation in Nassau street, a very singular circumstance occurred. The workmen heard strange sounds beneath them. On reaching the pavement, they unearthed a figure with a glaring gray eye, grizzly heard, and rusty apparel. No sooner was it uncovered than it stalked forth shouting "Four-and-twenty Self-Sealing Encelopes, Foour Cents." in such sonorous and appalling tones, that they beat a hasty retreat.

We must be permitted to doubt.

"From Nassau, the excavation was extended into Wall street, the financial centre of the ancient city, in the natural expectation of finding treasures there. The diggers were disappointed. Nothing more valuable was unearthed than government bonds and certificates of stock in railroads, mines, etc., long since bankrupt. The absence of money may be ascounted for by the general exodus of government, and bank officials to foreign parts, that took place before the catastrophe.

"The machine being now headed up Broad way, accomplished a distance of three miles in as many hours.

"A short distance above Wall street was found the Museum of the immortal Barnum Its contents abundantly attest the colossal in tellect of their inventor, and his right to the rank accorded him by history-of the repre sentative man of his age and city.

" No general description can be given of the rchitecture of Broadway-every variety of style and want of style abounding. The aim of each architect seems to have been to overop and eclipse the adjoining building.

"The theatres present, in point of taste, favorable contrast to the specimens of dramatic composition which have come down to us from that age and locality. The Churches are mostly elegant structures, fitted up with devout regard to the comfort of the worshippers. The hotels, however, are especially remarkable for magnitude and magnificence and with reason. The hotel was to the New Yorker the most important and characteristic of institutions. It was his favorite place of abode, his resort to meet friends, and he was wont to take most of his liquid sustenance at its bar. On all important occasions, such as a political triumph or defeat, the birth-day f a great man, or the arrival of a distinguished politician, pugilist, or chess-player-he would repair to the hotel, and manifest his motions by sitting down to a public dinner.

The shops were filled with merchandisc, which we must defer our description. The ewelry is mostly plated, or of oreide, and was old at the uniform price of one dollar. Vast quantities of large conical structures of wire work were found-supposed at first to be tent-frames, or other military contrivances, but declared by Prof. Lichard to have been the most essential article of feminine wearing The hats of the nineteenth cenapparel! ry are also great curiosities. The cause of medical science has been greatly subserved by the uncarthing of immense quantities of the wonderful patent-medicines, from the sale of which New York made so large a share her wealth.

Large quantities of wines and liquors ere found in the hotels and numerous other depositories along Broadway. Excellent as these beverages must have been originallyand it is known that New Yorkers were pre ficients in their manufacture—they are doubtess greatly improved by age. The parties gaged in the excavation carefully made trial of these liquids as they arrived at each successive deposit. The result has unfortunately been general incapacitation for business, and the breaking of the machine. We suspect that ur correspondent has carried his usual zeal o this department of investigation, as the latter portion of his communication is curi ously obscure and disconnected, and finally comes to an abrupt termination."- Vanity

SHENCE OF NATURE. It is a remarkable and very instructive fact that many of the most important operations of nature are carried on in unbroken silence. There is no rushing sound when the broad tide of sunlight breaks on a dark world and floods it from its rareness, it is valued beyond price; with light, as one bright wave over another or groaning of cumbrous machinery as the solid earth wheels on its way, and every pla-The great trees bring forth their boughs and shadow the earth beneath them-the plants cover themselves with buds, and the buds burst into flowers; but the whole transaction is unheard. The change from snow and winter winds to blossoms and fruits and the sunshine of summer is seen in its slow development, but there is scarcely a sound to tell of the mighty transformation. The solemn chant of the ocean, as it raises its unchanged and its unceasing voices, the roar of the hurricane, and the mighty river, and the thunder of the black-browed storm; all this is the music of nature-a great and swelling anthem of praise, breaking in on the univer sal caim. There is a lesson for us here. The on its arrival, we shall issue an extra, giving mightiest worker in the universe is the most

> I'W When Voltaire was on his death-bed, nany visitors called-all of whom were de nied entrance to his chamber. Among them was a Reverend Monsieur Chapean, who came to offer the consolations of the church. When his name was announced by the servant, Voltaire said, "I came into the world bareheaded, and I shall leave it without a

rar It is a strange way of showing umble reverence and love for the Creator. to be perpetually condemning and reviling everything that He has created.

BEAUTY'S ORDERS.

Three knights are bent at Laura's knee, And each his suit prefers; But all unmoved will Laura be To pay their love with hers.

Away," she cries, "o'er sea and land, Your deeds throughout a year, Shall prove who best deserves a hand He vows to prize so dear

Now, 'tie a duty, I have heard. At her word.

The first went forth with lance in rest And many a forman found; But proud as waved that forman's crest, Its plumage kissed the ground. The next unmoored a gallant bark, And woord a favoring breeze; He chased each pirate banner dark,

And swept it from the seas. For 'tie a duty, I have heard, To take a Beauty, At her word.

The third, nor bark, nor sail took he. Nor lance in rest be laid; But daily swore, at Laura's knee That love his parting stayed. And when their year of trial ceased, Two champions homeward hied, In time to grace a marriage feast, To greet a rival's bride

Still, 'tie n duty.

I have heard, To take a Beauty. At her word. SHIRLEY BROOKS.

THE TITLE OF QUEEN It is curious that in English we have no eminine terms to correspond with the title of "king," although the Latin has Regina, the French Reine, and the German Konigia. The term "queen" is a generic term, and simply means "a companion." Indeed, originally it was applied to both sexes, and was employed to signify the word "companions of the prince, just as the Latin word come and the French conte, The omission of any feminine form of the word "king," is of course to be referred to a leading feature of the ancient law of the land in the Anglo-Saxon times. Among the West Saxons we are told that there was a regulation, whether written or unwritten we do not know, which forbade the wife of a king to take any title implying sovereignty, or even to sit on a throne by her husband's side; and, what is more it was ordained that any king who hould contravene this ancient custom, should be deprived of the rights of Royalty, and that his subjects should be set free from their oath of allegiance to him. History shows that this istom was rigorously enforced. Ethelwolf, having sought to give a Royal title to his wife, the daughter of Charles the Bald, was deprived of the crown, and obliged to hand over to Ethelbald, his son by a former mariage; and the further search into the records f Anglo-Saxon times would no doubt bring other instances to our reader's recollection In this respect we must own that we think the Norman preferable to the Saxon regulation; and our own admission, not only of Queens consort, but of queens regent, shows how great is the advance made in the condition of the fair sex in the last thousand

THE WIDOWS MITE.

In all the varied collection of coins and medals which the munificence of the Government has secured for the cabinet of the U.S. Mint, commemorating as they do nationalities and dynastics long since swept from the earth, as well as principalities and powers that still have a living fame and active existence; and recalling, as they do, so much of history and biography as to bewilder the mind of the beholder, there is one object

which, above all others, interests the visitor. At a small case near the entrance, which ntains, among other curiosities, the ancient Jewish coins, the stranger has his curiosity awakened by observing the carnest and eager, but suppressed inquiries of some, and the contemplative sadness of others whilst directing their attention to a very ancient looking and diminutive object labelled "The

Widow's Mite. "It is the smallest of copper coins, its metallic value being scarcely one-tenth of our cent, yet, from the associations and reflections to which its name cives rise, as well as or, to use the words of the official in attend ance. " No money would buy it."

The printed slip attached, which gives its name, states that it was found in the ruips of Jerusalem, but does not inform us whether there are any other specimens of the coin extant, or whether this is the only remaining evidence of the existence of a description of the whole wealth of a pions but destitute

13" Balwer's knowledge of human nature is frequently apparent, even in his little incidental observations scattered through his novels. "The more unceasing a man's attentions to a woman," he says, "the surer is he in the end of winning her favor. No woman can long be insensible to a delicate and dislike, she will eventually 'endure, then pity, then embrace."

Men are rejected by women every day because they (the men) love them, and accepted every day because they do not, and therefore can study the arts of pleasing

When the lofty palm of Zeilan puts forth its flower, the shouth bursts with a report which echoes through the forest; but is in the same capacity at Leipsic, and Tom thousands of other plants of equal beauty open in the morning, and the very dew-drops hear no sound; so many souls blossom into grace, and the world hears neither whirlwind nor moral hurricane.

A SILVER NOSE -A buxom dame lately sued in a London Court for divorce on the ground that her husband was objectionable because he wore a silver nesc.

A MOORISH LEGEND.

A Spanish Moor, being on the eye of setting out on a pilgrimage to Mecca, intrusted all his money to a man who had hitherto borne a reputation of unblemished probity. His fortune consisted of two thousand beaants. On his return, he was not a little surprised when the reputed honest man denied all knowledge of himself or his money. The pilgrim entered a complaint against him, en treated the judge to help him to his property. and took his oath on the truth of his statement-but all in vain! The old man's good name outweighed all he could say; the plaintiff was non-suited, and went away in despair

Presently he met an old woman, who was oddling along with the help of a staff. Touched by the stranger's grief, she stopped him, hailed him in Allah's name, bid him take heart, and having listened to his unvarnished tale, said :

"Be of good cheer, young man; maybe, with Allah's aid, I shall get back your gold. Do you buy a chest, and fill it with sand or mould; only let it be bound with iron, and well locked. Then choose three or four discreet men, and come to me. We shall succeed, never fear.

The Spanish Moor followed her advice punctually. He came with four friends, bringing a chest which the strongest porters could scarcely drag along.

"Now follow me," said the old woman. On reaching the door of the supposed honest man, she went in with the Spaniard's four friends, bidding the latter wait below, and not make his appearance until the chest had been carried up stairs.

She now stood in the presence of the hyporite when she introduced her four companions, saying,

"Behold! Here are some honest Spaniards bout to make a pilgrimage to Egypt. Their treasures are boundless. They possess, among other things, ten chests full of gold and silver, that they know not where to stow away just at present. They would entrust them to safe hands for a time; so I, well knowing your honesty and unsullied reputation, have brought them hither. Pray fulfil their wishes."

Meanwhile she had the heavy ches rought in, which the pretended honest man losted over with greedy looks. But just then the despoiled pilgrim rushed in, impetuously claiming back his two thousand be ants. The faithless depository was frighten ed; and lest the young man should reproach him with his treachery in presence of the strangers, who would then take their chest with its untold treasures, which he had al ready determined to appropriate to himself. cried out to the Moor,

"Be welcome! I was almost fearing would never come back, and was puzzled what I should do with the two thousand be ants. Allah be praised! who has brought you back safe! Here is what belongs to

The Spanish Moor went away with his treasure as triumphant as though he were carrying off so much booty. The old woman egged the master of the house to put this first chest in a safe place, while she went and ordered the rest to be sent. She then sheered off with her four companions, and of course never returned.

THE DEATH OF WARREN.

On the day of that memorable engagement at Bunker Hill, General Joseph Warren, then in the prime of life, joined the American ranks as a volunteer.

"Tell me where I can be useful," said he, addressing General Putnam. "On to the redoubt," was the reply; "you

will there be covered." "I came not to be covered," returned Warren; "tell me where I shall be in most

danger-tell me where the action will be the hottest. At the meeting of the Committee of Safety, previous to the battle, his friends carnestly strove to dissuade him from exposing his

person "I know there is danger," replied Warren but who does not think it sweet to die for his country ?"

When Colonel Prescott gave the order to retreat, Warren's desperate courage forbade m to obey. He lineered last in the redoubt and was slowly retreating, when a British officer called on him to surrender. Warren proudly turned his face to the foe, received a fatal shot in the forehead, and fell dead in the

MEANNESS THE SECRET OF GREAT WEALTH.-The late John Jacob Astor had a brother not so well known as himself, but who possessed in an eminent degree the pe culiar characteristic of the family-the art of making money. It is told of him by an old New Yorker, that intending to operate upon money, two pieces of which ence constituted the feelings of an acquaintance of whom he was about to make some purchases, he gave to the son of the latter, who was playing about the store entrance, a bright penny The trade concluded, he said to the little fel low: "Johnny, you've played mit the penny long enough; give it back to me." This i said to be a positive fact.

The common elder bush of our coun try is a great safeguard against the devastacontinued devotion. Though she may at first tions of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that insects never touch the elder. The leaves of the elder, scattered over cabbages, cucumbers, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effect tually shield them.

Thackeray has become rich, keeps his carriago, and gives large entertainments. Oliphant is Consul-General in Japan, Crowe Taylor has a fat Secretaryship at home. Literature is getting to be a ladder of some

height. What proof have we there was sew ing in the time of David? ,We read he was hommed in on every side.

If your watch is snatched from you in the screets, probably the best thing you can do is to raise the cry of "watch! watch!"

WARLIKE RUMORS.

that several vessels have recently sailed with mled orders

sealed orders.

The weight of evidence rather inclines against the opinion that an attempt is to be made to reinforce Fort Sumter—though a recent letter from one of the soldiers states that nobody knows how many men they have, that they are provisioned for four months, and ready for a fight if the President will

and ready for a fight if the President win stand by them.

It seems to be very probable, however, that Port Pickens either has been already or will be soon reinforced—and perhaps Sumter too. On the other hand, the N. Y. Post says:— We have learned, from a source on which we place the utmost reliance, that a committee of leading Virginian politicians have had an interview with the President and the Secre-tary of State, and were assured, in the most tary of State, and were assured, in the most positive manner, that the President contem positive manner, that the President contemplated no hostile movements, and that as to collecting the revenue, he should not attempt it, for the simple reason that Congress and withheld from him the power to do it. The gentlemen returned to Richmond with these Other accounts say they got no

ion.
Post, however, says that it is rumored that the government agents who were sent to England and France have returned, and report that both governments will set their faces against the Southern Confederacy, and in no manner recognize or assist it; and that the President and his Cabinet have de-termined to take immediate and vigorous measures for the enforcement of the laws at all hazards

all hazards.

The mail steamship Baltic, of the Collins line of steamships, and the Ariel of the Vanderbilt line, two of the fastest American steamers aftont, have been chartered by the steamers anoat, have been character by the United States Government to transport troops under sealed orders for some destination unknown. The Baltic will carry Captain Barry's company of flying artillery numbering one hundred horses and ninety men, while the Ariel will accommodate seven or eight

the Ariel will accommodate seven or eight companies of infantry and marines. It is thought that the mission of the Paw-nee is to visit Charleston harbor and bring away Major Anderson and his men. There are now 2,658 United States troops at the New York station.

at the New York station.

Large quantities of army stores were shipped on board the steamship Atlantic, which is about to sail with 900 men on board. What occasions the greatest conjecture is the 500 stalls for homes. stalls for horses which have been put on deck. The Atlantic cleared for Brazos, and the provision for horses would seem to lend a plausibility to the belief that that is her des-tination.

tination.

Authentic assurances have been given to the Government at Washington that the Home Government of Spain has not authorized the movement against St. Domingo, which was the act alone of the Governor-

Jeneral of Cuba.

It is well understood at Washington that the main reason why the secessionists press so urgently the withdrawal of the garrison from Sumter is that the evacuation of that fort will enable them to send to Pensacola the forces now kept at Charleston. To evacuate Sumter, therefore, is to increase by several thousand men the means for the attack on Fort Pickens. In a strategic point of view, therefore, it is important to hold Fort Sum-

ter.

No orders, it is said, have been insued to blockade the Southern ports. There has been no diversion of imports to the South, which in any way affects the revenue.

THE NEW LOAN.-The entire amount of bids for the new eight million loan reaches over thirty-three millions; the bids range from 90a95, being a considerable advance on the late loan of ex-Secretary Dix. The Bank of Commerce, New York, it is understood, gets two millions and a half at 94. Nothing below 94 will be taken—the amount at and above that rate is three million one hundred. thousand. This is an improvement over the last loan, when the bids were 34 per cent. lower, and nothing like as much offered. The bankers offer now to take the whole loan at 94, but the Secretary holds off. He will probably issue Treasury notes.

SUMTER BESIEGED.—General Beauregard notified Major Anderson on Sunday, the 7th, that all postal facilities and supplies were prohibited from that date. This may be considered the beginning of hostile action against the fort

IT IS SAID -It is said that Corwin, who do parts at once for Mexico, has declared pul-nicly that "war is at hand."

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.—The advices by the Canadian, to March 29th, give a de-cline of id in Cetton, and Flour dull. Corn has declined 3d.

"You'll kill yourself smoking so much, husband." "Indeed, wife, I must use the "Oh, very well, I guess I shall ba occasion for weeds myself pretty soon."

We never knew a man to die of love certainly; but we have known an 160 lbs. man go down to 129-lbs, under a disappointed pasion, so that a quarter of him may be said to have perished.

DIVERTING DIALOGUE .- "Mamma. an a door speak ?"

"Certainly not, my love," "Then why did you tell Annie, this morn

ng, to answer the door?" "It is time for you to go to school, dear."

There is no race, no matter how ide, without some natural instinct, some involuntary recognition of individual right Everywhere too, there is an instinctive know edge of a Supreme Being and of a future life. There are general resemblances in the beginnings of religious worship, haw and literature. And in all countries there are the same pas sions and appetites. All make use of stimulants and narcotics. All dance, all smoke, drink, and use certain forms of profane language. - Bayard Taylor.

Alfred the Great was formerly considered the inventor of the trial by jury, but later investigations appear to show that the custom of deciding disputes by referring them to twelve disinterested men was in vogue ong before Alfred's day. The probability is that Alfred regulated and legalized an institution which was already rooted in the habits and affections of the people

It is an evil thing needlessly to cause human being pain, but it is a fearful thing to inflict it on a creature that cannot speak, for it must be that there is always somewhere a tongue to tell, a mysterious witness to bear testimony.

The newest definition of "hard times" is-sitting on a grindstone and reading a politician's speech.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

We have an immense number of rumors rom Washington and New York relative to the course of the Administration.

There appears to be no doubt that unusual civity prevails in the Army and Navy—and last yeur (Gov. cicction) 1.200

Republicans have CONNECTICUT .- The carried the State by about 1,500 majority. They lose, however, two of the four members

They lose, however, two of the four members of Congress.

Town Elections.—The Unconditional and "Anti-Black Republican" ticket is elected in St. Louis, (Mo.,) by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority. In Cincinnati, (Ohio,) the Democratic Union ticket had about 4,000 majority. The Democrats have also carried Toledo sad Cleveland, Ohio, and Rome and Elmira, New York. Portland, Maine, has been carried by the Republicans. In Richmond, (Va.,) the Union candidate was defeated by 1,000 majority.

A recent election for District Judges in New Orleans, resulted in favor of the Bouth American opposition by a large majority.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The receipts and stocks of Flour are moderate for the season. Prices 123-6025c \$\psi\$ bbl better than last week. Sales reach some 10,000 bbls, mostly taken for shipment, in bots at \$5,2505,50 for superfine, the latter for good straight City mills, which is now higher: \$5,373-605,814 for common to good and from \$5,025-6 up to \$46 \$\psi\$ bbl for extra family, as to brand. The market firm at \$5,373-605,50 for common and good superfine. The sales to the trade have been to a fair extent, within the above range of prices for superfine, extras and carafamily, and from \$6,35 to \$7 \$\psi\$ bbl for famey brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Com Musl are rather more plenty, and dull; the formuse sells slowly at \$8,373-600,025 for common and better brands. Of the latter we note sales of about 600 bbls Pennsylvania Meal at \$2,000.000 bbls Pennsylvania Meal at \$2,

barrel.
GRAIN—The grain market has been poorly supplied with Wheat, and prices are 2005c better GRAIN—The grain market has been poorly supplied with Wheat, and prices are 3@8c better again this week, with sales of \$8,000 bushe's to note, mostly taken for shipment, at from \$1,35 to note, mostly taken for shipment, at from \$1,35 to note, mostly taken for shipment, at from \$1,35 to note, mostly taken for shipment, at from \$1,35 to note; mad White, in lots, at from \$1,35 to 1,35 to 1,3

32% for Fennsylvania, chiefly at the former rate, and Sociase for Southern, as in quality. Barley is quiet, and prime New York has been selling in lots at 77% for. Barley Mat is quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market for the Hog product generally, is very inactive; about 600 bbls Pork sold at \$17.00 17,25 for thin and heavy Mess, and \$13,25 for Rump, mostly cash. Beef is selling in a small way at \$12.00 14 b bbl for city Mess. Of Bacon the sales have been limited at 11.00 125% for plain and fancy Hams; 10.00 10½ for Sides, and 8.00 ½ for for Shoulders, cash and 60 days, mostly to go South. Green Meats are steady but quiet at 6½ 40 7c for Shoulders, 8½ 400 k for Sides in sait, and 8.00 ½ for Hams in salt and pickle, cash and time. Of Lard some further sales, in all 1200 pcks, are reported at 9½ 60 for tes and bbls and 11.00 1½ c for kegs, usual terms. Butter moves off as wanted at 12.00 16 for Roll, the latter for prime, and 9.00 for packed. Cheese is steady at 9½ 60 10½ c b Bogand Eggs at 12.00 18 ½ for COTTON—The stocks and receipts continue.

doz.
COTTON—The stocks and receipts continue light; sales reach some 950 bales, in lots, at from 10 c to 14%, c, cash and 4 mos, including middling and middling fair Uplands, the former at ASHES—The market is firm but quiet at que-

ASHES—The market is firm but quiet at quotations.

BARK—There is some little inquiry for Quercitron, with further sales of 100 bids at \$256(25), 50 for lat No I, which is an advance. Nothing doing in Tanners' Bark worthy of notice.

BEESWAX is wanted, and good Yellow readily commands 32c \$2 B.

COAL—Orders come in more freely; the opening prices, however, are not yet fairly established, and the market is inactive for the season.

COPTEE—The market is firmer and rather more active, and nearly all the recent arrivals have been disposed of at full prices. Sales reach 7000 bags, mostly Rio, including two entire cargoes, 4250 bags, at from 11c to 13/c, and Laguayra, in lots, at 132(a)14/c, all on the usual credit.

COPPER continues dull, and the prices of both Sheathing and Yellow Metal are nearly nominal.

FRITT is dull and perfected, and no large.

minal.

FRUIT is dull and neglected, and no large sales of Dried Apples and Peaches have been reported. 750 bags North Cacolina Peanuts sold at \$1,25 \$\overline{\pi}\$ bus, bags 10c extra.

FEATHERS continue dull, and a small business only to notice at 456472 \$\overline{\pi}\$ b, for good

hess only to held lots.

HEMP is quiet, the stock being nearly all in the hands of the manufacturers.

HOPS—The sales continue light at the decline, prices ranging at 20025c for new crop Eastern and Western. The stock is moderate, and old Hops very dull.

IRON—Holders of Pig Metal are firm in their cases. We quote Authracite No I at \$21622;

INON-Honces of Fig measure in in their views. We quote Anthracite No 1 at \$216222; No 2 at \$30621, and No 3 at \$18620 \text{\$\text{\$\geq}\$} ton, as to prand, on 6 mos credit. In Scotch Fig there is no change, and the sales are limited to small lots from store at \$33624 \text{\$\text{\$\geq}\$} ton. Manufactured Iron steady, with a fair business doing in Bars and Salis at former conditions.

Rails af former quotations. LEAD—The market for Pig is quiet, and we hear of no sales this week. LUMBER—Trade opens slowly, and we are ad-ised of salos of 250,000 feet White Pine at \$13;

vised of sales of 250,000 feet White Pine at \$13; Yellow Sap Beards sell at \$13@14, and Hemlock Raft Lumber at \$7 \$1 M. MOLASSES continues dull, with sales of 500 hhds Cuba to note at 18@21c, as in quality, on the namel credit. PLASTER—There is very little offering or sell-

rLaSten ing as yet, and we quote soft nominally at \$3 \$\mathbb{V}\$ ton, with sales at that figure. RICE—There is not much doing, and about 250 casks have been cisposed of at 3%@4c \$\mathbb{V}\$ \mathbb{D}\$,

ash and time.
SEEDS—The demand for Cloverseed has fallen

cash and time.

SEEDS—The demand for Cloverseed has fallen off, and about 1500 bushels found buyers in small tot at \$4,256(4,75 \times bushe, the latter for prime. Of Timothy, about 500 bushels sold at \$2,756(2,815 \times bushel, chiefly at the latter rate, which is a decline. Flarseed is coming in slowly, and domestic is wanted at \$1,50 \times bushel. Red top is quoted at \$1,756(2) \times sack.

SFIRITS—There is very little activity in foreign, and the sales of Brandy and 6in have been limited, but at very full prices. N. E. Rum moves off slowly at 306632c. Whiskey is lower, with light receipts and sales to note, at 166a/7c for Drudge, 174;c for hidds, 174;dellse for Penu'a bbis, and 186c 184;c for Pun'a bbis, and 186c 184;c for Pun'a bbis, and 186c 184;c for Pun'a bbis, mostly Cuba, at 44;c 655;c, and 190 hhds. New Orleans, all on the assal credit.

TALLOW is unchanged; further sales of city rendered are making at 95;c off in lots as wanted at TOBACCO is moving off in lots as wanted at

Ye.
TOBACCO is moving off in lots as wanted at wady rates. Among the sales are some Seed eaf, on terms kept private. Spanish Tobacco is retting scarce.

WOOL—Transactions to the extent of 70,000 hs
are reported, in lots, within the range of quotations; prices, however, are very irregular.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKETS.

The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week amounted to 1730 head. Prices varying from 7 to 8%c & h. 40 Cows were sold at from 823 to 40 % head. 6000 head of Sheep were disposed of at from 4% to 5%c & h. gross weight. 900 Hogs brought from \$7 to 8 % cwt, net.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

April 6.—FLOUR firm; 14,500 bbis sold at \$5,35(a5,35) for State, \$5,50(a5,70) for Ohio, and \$6,45(a5,75) for Southern. Wheat advanced Ic; \$5,000 bus sold at \$1,395 for Miwaskic Club, and \$1,38 for red Western. Corn steady but quiet; sales of 18,000 bus at 66c for mixed, 62c for new. Pork steady. Lard unchanged. Whiskey firm at 18%c.

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kave but who muce those tion port clap tack ty-fi age in a num pros ware thirt

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NEWS ITEMS.

NEWS ITEMS.

DUBING the six winter months, the Illinois Central Company has made about one thousand sales of land, amounting in the azgregate to one million of dollars. This shows the effect of extensive advertising.

Mr. A. B. Dickinson, of New York, the rewly appointed Minister to Nicaragua, was an applicant for the office of "Marshal in Nebraska." His handwriting being rather indistinct, the Secretary of State thought he asked for the post of "Minister to Nicaragua," and being a friend, appointed him minister instead of marshal. So they say.

The London pickpockets have trained dogs to such accurate operation, that they jump up at a gold watch, seize it, snap the chain, and bolt off where their master is waiting.

Nothing suprises a visitor to Havana, Cuba, more than the fish which he sees ex-

onal lect-1,000 mo-rity, and New i by the

bolt off where their master is waiting.
NOTHING SUPPINES A visitor to Havana,
Cuba, more than the fish which he sees exposed for sale. Instead of the dull and drab
colors which are common to the fish in
northern latitudes, they exhibit the most brilliant hues. Some are striped with bands of gold
and silver, the lustre of which is like that of the
polished metals. The very cels are covered
with shining blue, white, and yellow streaked.
It is rather curious that in the Louisiana
election—the sugar districts generally went
against secession, while the cotton districts
went for it.

went for it.

A BAD MINISTER.—A fellow calling himself a Baptist minister, appeared in a N. E. village last week. He so pleased the people, that they subscribed \$400 to make him their clergyman. This the scamp took, got awful drunk, awore oaths in the streets, rode about own with a wild woman, borrowed \$250,

town with a wild woman, borrowed \$250, and decanoped.

Mrssus. Peto & Co., and others of the most eminent building firms of London, have decided to pay their workmen by the hour, in order to take away the slightest cause for another strike on the hour question. The rate will be 7d. an hour, being an advance of is 2d. per week. The men, however, have since struck.

Os the night of the 23d February, Govenor Andrews, of Cape Coast, attended by the civil and military officials of the colony, placed a fatin cross, of white marble, with the letters L. E. L. on it, over the grave of Miss. Landon, the poetess, which had become almost undistinguishable from neglect.

LADY CLANMORKIS, daughter of the first Lord Avonmore, writes to the Cornish Telegraph, to contradict the statement that Major Yelverton's great-grandfather kept a butcher's stand in the town of Newcastle, county of Limerick, and that his grandfather married his cook.

The Kanasa Legislature have elected Messas.

is соок. Тик Kansas Legislature have elected Messrs.

The Kanass Legislature have elected Messra. Lane and Pomeroy as U. S. Senators from that State. There has been plenty of rain recently in Kanasa.

Two fugitive slaves were recently arrested in Chicago, Ill., taken to Springfield before the Commissioner, and the proof that they were fugitives being indisputable, they were delivered un.

were fugitives being indisputable, they were delivered up.

The Virginia Convention voted down the following resolution by yeas 45, nays 89:—

"Resolved, That an ordinance of secession, resuming the powers delegated by Virginia, and providing for submitting the same to the qualified voters of the Commonwealth for adoption or rejection at the polls, at the spring elections to be held in May, should be adopted by this Convention."

elections to be held in May, should be adopted by this Convention."

LIEUT. BERRYMAN, commanding the Wyandotte off Pensacola, died recently of brain fever. He was a Virginian.

The new tariff is already giving an impetus to manufactures in the vicinity of Philadelphia, while a large iron works in Delaware is working night and day.

Advices from Galveston state that Govenor Houston had sent a Message to the Legislature, protesting against the Convention, appealing to the Legislature to sustain him, and claiming still to be Governor. The Legislature took not the slightest notice of it.

tailed to the Belgian Academy of Medicine the results of the revaccination put into force at the prisons of Ghent and Vilvorde, the sub-

the results of the revaccination put into force at the prisons of Ghent and Vilvorde, the subjects together amounting to one thousand six hundred and sixty. Of these, three hundred and seventy-nine, or sixteen per cent., were vaccinated with success; there were in seven hundred and sixteen, manifest traces of a prior vaccination, and four hundred and seventy-one exhibited marks of small pox. Of the seven hundred and sixteen per cent.; and of the four hundred and seventy-one, forty-six per cent., were vaccinated with success. The author's conclusions, from these and other cases, are as follows:—

First, the revaccination of subjects who have been well vaccinated, produce generally but very few useful effects; second, persons who have been the subjects of variola have much more cause to be revaccinated than those who have undergone prsper vaccination; third, revaccination is successful in proportion to the length of time which has elapsed since the first vaccination or the attack of variola; fourth, until the age of twenty-five it is generally useless; fifth, from that age to thirty-five it gives rise to useful results in a certain number of individuals, but this number is so extremely small, that without proscribing it in such persons, it need not be warmly recommended to them; sixth, after thirty-five it becomes a sure preservative, and consequently necessary; seventh, its failure at one period furnishes no reason for not having recourse to it at other epochs, as there is no reason to suppose that the receptivity may reason to suppose that the receptivity ma return between the one and the other operation.

RUMORED INVASION OF TEXAS.-Colonel RUMORED INVASION OF TEXAS.—CORDICE Ford, of the Texan army, has received re-liable information from Matamoras to the effect that General Ampudia, with three thousand Mexicans, is marching upon Brownsville, and was then only sixty miles

off.

General Ampudia had announced his progress by despatching expresses to distribute placards and handbills, announcing that "Texas rightfully belonged to Mexico. She has declared that she will no longer support the Federal Government, and now is the time to retake her. Reinforcements, in large numbers, were rapidly coming to him.

Col. Ford had ordered all the heavy guns, ordnace, and stores at Brazos Island, to be immediately removed to the scene of the an-

immediately removed to the scene of the anticipated difficulties.

The steamer Coatzacoalcos had sailed from Brazos with 600 United States troops.

FRANCIS II. OF NAPLES AND HIS QUEEN IN Francis II. of Naples and his Queen in Garra.—The Queen inhabited three low and damp rooms in the casemates arrived at by a marrow staircase terminated by a kind of ante-chamber, in which it was necessary to keep a lamp burning all day. Adjoining was another room, rather larger, in which no furniture was to be seen but a writing-table, two beds, and some arm chairs. This was the residence of a sovereign who, only a short time ago, posseased the most spiendid palaces in the world. The Queen visited the hospitals at least once a day, and went from bed to bed, taking memoranda of the requests of the another room, rather larger, in which no furniture was to be seen but a writing-table, two beds, and some arm chairs. This was the residence of a sovereign who, only a short time ago, possessed the most spiendid palaces in the world. The Queen visited the hospitals at least once a day, and went from bed to bed, least once a day, and went from bed to bed, least once a day, and went from bed to bed, least once a day, and went from bed to bed, least once a day, and went from bed to bed, least once a day, and went from bed to bed, least once a day, and went from bed to bed, least once a day, and went from bed to bed, and the statement of the Stomach and Directive Organs.

Prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE & SON, application of the stomach and Directive Organs.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

THE SAIUKDAY EVENING POST
May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of
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Periodical dealors generally throughout the United
States have it for sale.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage notices must always be accom-panied by a responsible name.

On the 2d of April, 1861, by the Rev. John Cole, of Virginia, John Andrews Harris, to Annie C. Wright, of Philadelphia.
On the 38th of March, at Allerton Cottage, by the Rev. N. S. Aller, Mr. Charles A. Bayes, to Miss Mary C. Shool, of Hatfield, Montgomery county.

Miss Mark C. Shool., of Hatfield, Montgomery county.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, Mr. Edwin R. Uerrhen, of Friedensville, Lehigh county, to Miss Anna M. Moritz, of Doylestown, Pa.

March 31st, by the Rev. Jas. Sedden, of Frankford, Mr. Arrananan Whittenbead, to Miss Jane Buckley, both of Edunfield, Upper Darby, Pa.

On Sunday, March 24th, 1861, by the Rev. A. Culver, of Manayunk, Mr. William H. Nixon, to Miss Clara R. Prarson, of Roxborough.

On the evening of the 28th ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. Murphy, Mr. J. Poinsett Carrow, to Miss Julia L. daughter of Thos. T. Webster, Esq. both of this city.

city. On the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, John L. McClay, to Catharne A. Allburger, daughter of Adam Allburger, Esq.

DEATHS.

Notices of Deaths must always be accom-anied by a responsible name.

daughter of Hugh and Martha Whiteley, aged odays.
On Wednesday, W. Ashmead, infant son of W. W. and Harriet Knight, in his 3d year.
On fourth-day, 3d instant, Mangaret A. wife of Win. W. Longstreth.
On the 4th Instant, Richard Wilkins, aged 63.
On the 3d instant, Samuel C. Betts, in his 85th

year,
On the morning of April 1st, 1861, F. Augusta, wife of Fred. Dreer, in her 82d year.
On the 24th ultimo, Mant Connell, in her

On the 24th ultime, MARY CORRELL, in her Stih year. On the 30th of March, Mr. John Mecaskey, late of Pittsburg, Pa. in bis 70th year. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 20th of Feb. JAMES DEWHREEK, Jr. in bis 25th year. On the 1st instant, Rosa Meyens, aged 19

	on Saturday last.	Th	e mai	ket dinning steady :-	-	
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240	on women	I hird Street.	
	Phil	ladelphia, April 6	, 1861.
Alabama	7 dis.		6 dia.
Canada	ti dis.		-
Connecticut	din.		10 din.
De aware p	ar to i dis.	New Hampshire	á din.
Dist. of Co umbi	n 26 din.	New Jersey pa	r to i dis.
Florida	110.		par.
Georgia	6 din.	New York State	d dis.
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Maine	r dia.	Tennessee	6 dia.
Mary and	I to 2 dis.	Texas	
Massachusetts	dia.	Vermont	f den.
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1.000 BARRELS OUDRETTE, for 100,000 Peach Trees, for tale by Rogers & Gest.

What can all the child !leep disturbed? Do you observe a sances—a variable appetite, a foetid ag of the teeth, and itching of the be sure your child is troubled with cir presence is even suspected, pro-

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

wounded and dying—assisting the surgeous in applying candages; and if, perchance, a shell burst near, she took not the slightest notice of it.

DO VOU WAN'ALUXURIANT WHISE KERS OR MISTACHES!—My ON the seconding prematurely gray or hald. To their friends, by those seconding prematurely gray or hald. To thing so unverselying them, but seldom contract with those means.

WHATA FIGURE! HA! HA! HA!—The later their friends, by those seconding prematurely gray or hald. To thing so unversely gray the smoothest face without stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail, by the second prematurely gray avoid any ple as ant, only to use of injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail, by the second prematurely gray avoid any ple as ant, only to use the smoothest face without stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail, by the second prematurely gray avoid any ple as ant, only to use the short stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail, by the second prematurely gray avoid any ple as ant, only to use the short stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail. It is the great may avoid any ple as ant, only to use the short stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail. It is the great may avoid any ple as ant, only to use the short stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail. It is the great may avoid any ple as ant, only to use the short stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail. Sent by mail. It is the prematurely gray avoid any ple as ant, only to use the short stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail. To thing so unvertent and their friends by the short stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail. Sent by mail. Sent by mail. Sent by mail. To their friends by the stain their friends by the section of the short stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail. Sent by mail. To their friends by the section of the short stain or injury to the skin. Pice \$1. Sent by mail. Sent by the short stain of the short stain

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COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. JAVNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Has been for thirty years the Standard Remedy.

It will be admitted that no better evidence of the groat qurative powers of this EXPECTO-RANT can be offered than the grateful testimony of those who have been restored to health by its use, and the widespread popularity which, for so long a beriod, it has maintained in the face of all competition, and which has created a constantly increased demand for it in all parts of the world. As farlas possible, this evidence is laid before the public from time to time, until the most skeptical must acknowledge that for all Pulmonary comblaints, it is truly an invaluable remedy.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &d., are quickly and effectually cured by its diapheretic, soothing and Expectorant power.

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CONSUMPTION.—Fourthis insidious and fatal disease, no remedy on earh has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the linfammation—relieves the Cough and Pain—removes the difficulty of breathing and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lugs.

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In all PULMONARY TONPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable, and may be expecially commended to Minharans, Trachiers, and Bindens, for the relief of it barsenes Has been for thirty years the Standard Remedy.

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Certificate of Twenty-Bight Years' Use. NEWCASTLE, WESTCHRSTER COUNTY, N. Y., August 11, 1800.

On the 30th of March, Mr. John Mecaskey, late of Pittsburg, Pa. In his 70th year.

At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 20th of Feb. Janes Deveneux, Jr. In his 25th year.

On the 1st instant, Rosa Meyens, aged 19 years.

On the 30th ultimo, in Lowell, Mass., Henry Naulty, aged 29 years.

Buddenly, in Wilmington, Del. on Sunday, 31st ultimo, ELIZA A. OTTO.

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Phillips, aged 65 years.

On the 1st instant, Mr. John Purcil, aged 65 years.

On the 1st instant, Mr. John Purcil, aged 65 years.

On the 1st instant, Mr. Robert Russell, aged 67 years.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Corrected for the 1st instant of the 1st instant, Mr. Bellen Russell, aged 67 years.

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It has cured GOITRE or Swelled neck.
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It has removed ENLARGEMENT of the AB-DOMEN, and of the Ovaries, and Bones and

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It has cured EXYSIPELAS and Skin Diseases.
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ALGIA.
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It has cured SCALA HEAD.
It has cured ERUPTONS on the Skin.
It has cured SCROF LLA, or King's Evil.

It has cured ULCERS It has cured Disease BLADDER. of every kind. of the KIDNEYS and

It has cured every kine and of the Mucous Memb. It has cured CHOREA, many other Nervous Affee It has cured LEPROSY, TETTER. FALT RHEUM, and

It has cured LECTORS, 1881 to the Complaints.
It has cured thousands of temale Complaints. In short, in all cases, whether in male or female, where the mental and shysical powers of the constitution have been protrated by disease, flissipation or other excesses, he Alterative never fails to effect a speedy cure. It is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE A. SON 242 Chestnut Street, and may be had of Agents throughout the country.

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WHAT PIGURET HAT HAT HAT This A the greeting often received from their friends, by those becoming prematurely gray or bald. To thing so univous have LYON'S KON, the

CEPHALIC PILLS. CURE

SICK HEADACHE; CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE; CURE

ALL KINDS HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Handsche may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack im-mediate relief from pain and sickness will be ob-

tained.
They seldom fall is removing the Nausses and
Headache to which females are so subject.
They set gently upon the bowels,—removing

Continues.

For Literary Men, Nudents, Delicate Females, and all persons of securiary habits, they are valuable as a Lazatier, improving the appetite, giving tone and other to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the balls and one.

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They are entirely regetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect andity, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to Address.

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I have tried your dephalic Pills, and I like them so seed that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are far the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mult, and oblige
Your ob Servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

Mr. Spalding.

Mr. Spalding.

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them. Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, JUNTINGTON CO., PA., J. January 18, 1861.

January 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding,
Sir:
You will please send me two boxes of your
Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. 8.—I have used one-box of your Pills, and find
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Please find Inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills.

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H. C. Spalding, Esq.

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One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days.) was cared of an attack in one loar by your Pills, which Respectfully yours. BEVERRY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

tally yours, W. B. WILKES. REYNOLDSBURG, FLANKLIN Co., ORIO,)
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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to paim off on the unsubjecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE! I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

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He has always ready for eale a shendld stock of Gents' Wigs, fources, Ladies' Was, half Wigs, Frizots, Braids, Curls, &c., beautifully manufactured, and as cheap as any establishment in the Union. Letters from any part of the derid will receive attention.

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Price ONE DOLLAR a boy, and Postage 15 etc.

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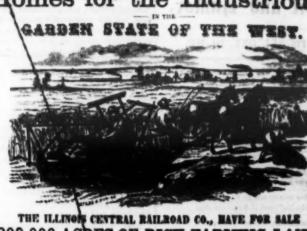
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in Tracts of Forty Seres and upward, on Long trodit and at Low Priors

THE attention of the enterprining and industrious portions from of the community is directly to the festivering statements and internal industries to the festivering statements and internal industries to the festivering statements and internal industries to the festivering statements and industries of them by the ILLINGIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, which, as they will perceive, will chable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable homes for themselves anotherables, where the products of illinois are greater than comparatively speaking, very little capital.

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LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No first in the Valley of the Minumeron orders as great an inducement to the action as the Pasts of Illinois.

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Now here an the industrious farmer accure such instruse of climates and soil most where all the conductions of climates and soil most away combined to price they being composed of a deep rich learn, the fertility dues these two great stapies. Command Winner as the of which, is unsurpassed by any on the gibbs.

TO ACTUAL CULTUATORS.

THE SOUTHERN PART

Of the State lies within the sense of the Cotton reasons, while the soil is admirably adapted to the growth.

They soil State is a contrasting and the State is soil to the growth and the State is a surrounded to the growth to the growth and the State is a surrounded to collected, and every conduct of Tobacco and Stamp, and the Wheat is worth from it to 20 cts. more per bushed than that raised further nor it to 20 cts. more per bushed than that raised further nor it is soil to the growth which it is generally to the state of the soil of the property is soil of the soil of the property is soil to the property is soil to the soil of the property is soil to the property is soil to the soil of the property is soil to the property is soil to the soil of the property is soil to the soil of the property is soil to the prope

RASTRIN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contigount to a railroad 700 miles in length, whech connects with other reads and navies, be lained and rivers, thus affecting an unbridged near contigount of a railroad 700 miles in length, whech connects with other reads and navies, be lained and rivers, thus affecting an unbridged near communication with the Lastern and Josephern nearlest.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far, capital and labor have been applied to developing the suit; the great reasources of the listage in contained from an admost uniscusched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish head flue are chosupest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural law and mecanities of the case warrant the boile that at least five hundred thomand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in various manufacturing empioyments.

ALIROAD STATES OF TAXES OF TAXES INTEREST IN ADVANCES.

ments.

RATIBOAD STOTEM OF ILLINOIS.
Over \$100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railrand system of Illinois. Insumuch as for private capital state of Illinois. Insumuch as for private contracting that one should be a valuable public fund in Insumuch as for private capital state of Illinois and State of Illinois. Insumuch as for the track purchash shall be found and cultivation.

THE STATE DEST.

The State data is only \$10,105,300 11, and within the last three years has been reduced \$2,000,741 NO, and we have confusioned to the track purchash shall be found and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CKH.

TWENTY PER CKH.

Enterprivate contracting of the hands and contracting capital state of the class price will be flar at interprivate contracting capital state.

J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PATENT LEG&ARM

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The round of the Inches From forehead ck as far as

n pleasant taste, and three times the helcommen Calcined Magnesia. IF FAIR VEDAL and FOUR

TIS ALL ONE TO ME.

Oh, 'tie all one to me, all one, other I've money or whether I've none. He who has money can buy him a wife,

And he who has none out he free for life

He who has money can trade if he choose And he who has none has nothing to lose

He who has money has cures not a few, And he who has none cun sleep the night the He who has money can equint at the fair. And he who has none escapes from much

He who has money can go to the play, And he who has pope at home can risy

And he who has none can do without.

He who has money can be course as he will,

He who has money can eat oyster meat, And he who has none the shell can est

He who has money can drink foreign wine, And he who has none with the gout will not pin

He who has money the cash must pay And he who has none says, "Charge It, pray

He who has money keeps a dog if he ples And he who has none is not troubled with fica-

He who has money must die some day, And he who has none must go the same way.

Oh, 'tis all one to me, all one, Whether I've money or whether I've none

LODGING UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Knowing that you wish to keep posted on all matters of vital importance, I transmif

you the following rich experience in the life

of one of our so called "sample men " Arriving late one night, during the has ummer, at the goodly city of Alabama, fired and exhausted, he hastened to his hotel, and, as a particular favor, he requested good comfortable and convenient quarters, which be was told he should have. The polife clerk, after attending to the wants of the numerous guests, started our friend, with an attendant, in search of his room, which proved to be up many flights of stairs, through long and winding passageways going from one wing to another, and from right to left, tiff our hero arrived at No. 107. He occupied but little time over his evening devotions., He retired at once, but not to sleep. Not for him was "Tired Nature's restorer, balmy sleep." The truth must be told, startling as it is—

the bugs were too numerous, too strong and voracious to permit him/to rest in peace. So, resuming his garments, he made for the office, in no very amiable frame of mind, and addressing the clerk, the following conversation

Stranger-Say! have you a good strong porter about the house?

Clerk (engerly)-Yes, we have the strongest one in the State Stranger-Is he intelligent ? Clerk-Oh, yes-quite intelligent ter, we think

Stranger-One point more. Fo you con sider him fearless—that is, hold, courageous Clerk—As for that matter, V know he is he would not be afraid of the d—l himself.

Stranger-Now, Mr. Clerk, if your porter is intelligent enough to find 107, fearless enough to enter, and is strong enough to get my trunk away from the bed-bugs, I would like to have him bring it down.

TEACHING A FOR

It does now and then happen that scoffers, who seek amusement by poking sly fun at the members of the Institute of France, come off second best in the encounter. An in stance of this fact obcurred the other evening at a social reunión in the aristocratic fauburg, at which a mixed company was present, and among the rest a well-known as sant. Thinking to expose the old gentle-man to ridicule, without in the least compromising himself, an impudent young coxcomb approached the academician, with an air of pretended respect, and, in the hearing of several ladies and gentlemen, to propound a grammatical query.

"Oh, centainly," said the old gentleman, good-humpredly, "I will do my best to sa tisfy your curiosity."

"Then, sir," returned the fop, "would you please to tell me which of these two express sions is the more elegant, 'Gier me some water,' or, 'Bring me some water !"

Why," returned the academician, with an imperceptible twinkle in the eye, "I should say that, in your case, a more appropriate phrase than either would be, ' Lead me

The questioner's curiosity was satisfied.

DEMINE OF A MUNNY .- An honest coun tryman, anxious to explore the ewonders of British Museum, obtained special holiday a short time since. Accordingly, jaking with him a couple of his friends, he prohimself at the door for admittand. sented admission to-day," said the keeper "No admission to-day? But I must come in, I've an holiday on purpose." "No maker, this is a close day, and the museum is shift." "What," said John, "ain't this puble property?"
"Yes, but one of the mumnies died a few days ago, and we're going to bury him."
"Oh, in that case we won't intrude," said John, and so he retired.

Social Disart.—Horne Took, at West-minster, passed off the honest poulierer, his sire, as a "Turkey merchant," and the sort of spirit that prevails in little societies where young ladies are in supposed social distarity, is well illustrated in the pungent olioquy between the rich brewer's daughter and the daughter of the officer who lived of his pay: "My pape," remarked the first young lady, e a carriage." "And mile," her, "does not keep a dray."

A COMMON WANT.-Close by one of our thriving villages, not a thousand miles from here, is a little colony of Canadian (French.) They are a very simple, honest face, and generally very poor. They are not extremely industrious, and consequently not in the most comfortable or thrifty condition; but one and all have a great ambition to own a horse An old horse and some kind of a cart does more for one of these fellows than a small kingdom would do for many men. A short time ago one of them succeeded in becoming the owner of an old horse. Hitching him up to an old cart, Jo (we call them all Jo for short) started for the village, and meeting one of the principal citizens hailed him, saying as he pointed to his "team," "Mr. Noyes, I want you to give me some work." Jo, what kind of work do you want ?" "Oh," says Jo, "I don't care. I want it to be a good deal horse, and not much Jo?"

Alas! he is not the only one among us who prays that his task may be a good deal horse and not much f_0 .

Conscient your Schuples. - During the trial of Fortman, at Covington, Kentucky, one of the furymen returned, was asked by the prosecution if he had any "conscien tious acryples about inflicting the death penalty ?"

Scruples ?" "Yes sir, conscientious scruples." The . juryman scratched his head and hought deeply for a moment.

Yes, sir, I have them scru-scru-" scruples," suggested the attorney. "Yes, sir, I have conscientious scruples." Will you explain the nature of your scru

ples to the Court ?" said the lawyer.

"My scruples," said the juryman, facing is honor, " is that the Dutchman ought to be

hung, and I'm in for it?" He was ordered to stand saide for cause

APPROPRIATE EPITAPH.-An old fellow. coarse, ill-grained German, died one day He was a disagreeable man and a bad neighbor; even the children feared and disliked him. One of his neighbors asked him just before his death, if he was ready to go, to which he answered "Yes," "Well," the rejoinder, " if you are willing to die yourself, all your neighbors are willing you should." At the graven, even, there was no one to say a good word for him, except one good-hearted old German, who remarked, as he turned away to go home: " Vell he was a goot shmoker! This was the "shmoker's" only epitaph.

AUSTRALIAN WINTERS.

The Divine Providence has proved that ne sun shall do duty for two sides of the world. When all is dull and cold as ditchice in these northern latitudes-when our wolds are ribbed with snow, and the shearedged wind means, like some homeless wanderer, up and down the "stony-hearted" streets when the window-panes of our warmest rooms are skimmered over with faintly floretted frost funcion-when the ver stars shine with an icy glitter, and when the sun is seen at all, it is as a red bal fire smouldering out upon the extreme zon, above which it has striven all day, and striven in vain, to climb; then it is that summer sits in the south in all her splendor; and (the fact must carry the anti-climas) iced punch and cold chickens, white blouses and nuslin dresses, become the order of the day.

And of the night to speak frankly. Lovely beyond the Northmen's conception is an Australian winter evening, and determined beyond a Northman's conception is the Australlan's desire to make the best and the most of his climate. We are a grave people, and take our pleasures sadly, as the old chronicler told us many centuries ago; "on the other side." the Australian seizes every opportunity to make holiday and hold carnival. There seems to be a dash of his own ardent climate in his blood, for he is as merry as (the figure is, at all events, bufter than it sounds) his ative laughing jackass—a blithesome bird, which will sit, all through the night, on the one stump of a tree, in some unbroken, solitary waste, cachinating, in the most absurd manner, to himself, and wagging his head in approval of his own jollity.

Winter being so charming, and the Australian being thus cheerful, it is in the months of December, January, and February the local passion for picnic is at its height. Within easy reach of all the Australian capitals, there are some bewitching spots for out-door revels. Sydney is, perhaps, best off in this respect, as the blue Vacific comes creeping lovingly up, right to the feet of the city, and kisses the golden fringe of her kirtle. Verdant islets, all a-blaze with tropical flames rise here and there in Porf Jackson, like long submerged volcanoes just lifting their flery tops above the waters. It is to these spotssweet, silent, and slumberous as the homes of the lotus cater—that in the torrid winter months the Australian betakes himself for pleasure. There, with his comrades, he unpacks his hamper, seats himself amidst his bevy of lasses on the thick, intricate, palegreen sward, and eats Bologna sausage, and drinks native claret to the faint susurrus of the ocean. If a snake makes his appearance among the party, there is a momentary flutter of muslin, punctuated with "little crie and shricks," but the reptile was soon scotched, and the adventure only gives a test to the excitement of the day.

All classes join in these winter revela When the glass marks 98 deg, in the shade, as it frequently does mark in Sydney, and still more frequently in Melbourne, it is pleasant to get away from the sultry towns, and catch the cool sea-breeze on your check There is an old, ruined vineyard out there, by Rusheutters' Bay, in Sydney, which is a favorite spot for winter picnics. The "Dripping Rocks" are hard by, and over these a light cascade of water drops with serie plash upon the fern-pebble bed beneath, and then runs away to lose itself in the Pacific, which



THE POLITICAL AND THE SOCIAL.

Union Man .- "What's the new dodge of forking your beard, Jack ?- not a symbol of sunion, I hope-ch?"

LADY'S MAN .- "Ah! no, I never go in for politics. Fact is, two charming girls have allen in love with my beard, and I'm obliged to divide the caressed object between them." -Vanity Muir.

vard. Australian vinevarda it should be here added, are often mere amphitheatres of steps, down which the low and heavily-loaded vines trail their green and purple carpet. To this old, deserted grape-ground near Rush cutters' Bay, picknickers resort by scores in the winter months. The wild flowers are more abundant here, perhaps, than in any other part of Australia. They lie, in their intense crimson shades, in all directions, as though a deer, shot by some hungry body of pleasure-makers, had moved, blinded and bleeding, about the ground.

It is in the winter time, in Australia, that all the fruits are in. Peaches are now to be had by our friends in the colonies at two pence or threepence a dozen. Some of them are not very good, but the "clipstones" are like balls of Hymettus Boney. They have the brownish-red bloom of a Southern girl's cheek—the melting sweethess of a southern girl's lips. Melons now, too, are almost as plentiful as stones. Open one, pour sugar and hock into its crimsoned heart, and say that there are worse things than melons (mangre they are to be purchased for a penny a piece, on the other side of the Pacific. Apricos are proportionately ascheap. They are very delicately flavored, are of the lightest golden tint, and a little larger than we get them in this country. A small plate of this fruit, with a half-bottle of claret, and a few arrow root biscuits, will make a good and healthy breakfast for the resident in Australia. Pomegranates are equally abundant and low in price. They grow to a large size in the tropics, and the red, coral-like fruit, breaks through the rinds like a ruddy mouth, temptng you "to taste."

But these are but the minor charms of as Australian winter. The clear, bealthy atmosphere, the deep blue sky, perplexed at night with its myriads of stars: the large white moon, that consecrates the landscape, marking a path of glory on the Pacific, as though He had walked again upon the sea, and left the glory of His footsteps on the watersthese are the real delights of an Australian winter, delights for which the pent up, bron chitis smitten Londoner may deeply sigh, but an never thoroughly conceive. - Australian

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

sands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The receipe came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, father of the Rev. Newman Hall, and Captain Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most carnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months, and at the end of that time had lost all desire for liquors, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debas ing appetite. The recipe, which he after wards published, and by which so many ther drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: "Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm; twice a day." This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially, supplies the place of the customary liquor and prevents that absplute physicial and mo ral prostration that follow a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. In cases where the appletite for liquors is too strong, the medicine supplies the place of the accustomed drams entirely, but Mr. Hall continued the use of Jiquors at first with the nedicine, diminishing the amount gradually until he was able to throw away his bottle and glass altogether, after which he continued to take the medicine a month or two till he felt that he was wholly restored to self-control, and could rejoice in a sound mind in a sound body.

rolls, in its full magnificestee, right up to the talkers discharge too thick to take always one open side of the horse-shoe-shaped vine-true aim."

SUPPLY OF WATER.—Dr Grimaud, who has devoted himself to the study of the question of water supply to towns and cities, and who has shown she importance of collecting and storing the rain-fall in isolated places, sums up his researches in urgingobe dience to the two following rules: 17 That in cities, well-water should be avoided, and wells suppressed, as they inevitably receive infiltrations from the surrounding soil, usually charged with foul and noxious mattersthe parish pump, for instance, if generally adjoining the churchyard. 2, That areas and yards, instead of being paved, should be covered with asphalte, which effectually prevents the absorption of noxions matters, and prevents the evaporation of foetid vapors.-Cisterns should be constructed of iron or state—lead and wood strigtly avoided; they should also be under cover, either in the cel lar, kitchen or outhouse, sheltered from heat, cold and vermin.

Agricultural.

ABOUT/YOUR LAWN.

Do you say first you have none? Then ou are to be paied. And yet you have land mough; here is an acre or more in front and around your house, which would make a noble scene. If you had only a quarter of an acre, as is the case with many persons, you might get glong.

Not everybody appreciates the value of a

good lawn. In our view, no feature of a ountry residence is so important as his One may have a fine house, showy fraces, thrifty trees, arbors, and flower-beds, they do not make a place complete, if it lacks a lawn. Flower borders require constant care, arbors rot down, and fences get out of order, but a lawn, once well made demands only a little labor to manage it, and then it lasts almost for ever. And it is no trifling consideration, that its beauty lasts all through the season. In Spring, the grass starts up at the first song of the robin; in Summer, if the ground be fertile, it is nearly as fresh as hours; then cover it over with whiting, wet in Spring; the fragrance of its frequent mowings is more delicious than he "extracts" of There is a famous prescription in use in England, says the Springfield Republican, at play upon it, or of tree-shadows stretching and the spots will not only disappear, but across it at morning and evening, is a study the silver will look exceedingly bright. and prevailing gloom it retains its cheerful verdure until hidden by Winter snows

One reason why many lawns wear out, is that they are not properly taken care of and fed. The law rules here, as in all agricultural operations, that an equivalent must be returned to the land for that which is taken from it. Now, if a piece of lawn is mowed once a fortnight and the grass raked up and carried off, the and must, of course, be the oser, and should be recompensed accordingly. A common plan is to spread a thin coat of old, well rotted manure over the gross, in the fall or spring, raking off the coarser parts. Some persons use wood ashes, interchangeably with the manure. It is an objection to barn manure, that it often introduces troublesome weeds. Ashes, plaster, poudrette, or ground bones are without such an objection.

We notice that Mr. Sargent, of Fishkill Landing, thinks it undecessary to enrich Macerate for four hours in a vessel lightly lawns after they are once made, if persons will only use lawn mowing machines. And out the sarsaparilla, and bruise it. Return it he thinks "the time is not far distant when the scythe will pass away and be no more seen, at least for ornamental purposes." His reason is this: The lawn hower, (which, by root, liquorice root, bruised, of each one the way, he would use once a week,) according to his management does not gather up the grass, but spreads it evenly on the turf.

Mowed so often, the grass never gets more than an inch high, and when cut and spread,

Finally strain. It is commonly given in conjunction with some mild mercurial pill. The dose is a quarter of a pint, repeated three or four times a day, or half a pint twice a day. Mowed so often, the grass never sets more than an inch high, and when cut and spread, it is hardly visible; in a few hours it wholly disappears. Being left on the ground, it thus disappears. Being left on the fround, it thus to be tinned moderately then file it smooth; answers two good purposes, viz.: as a mulch rub sal-ammoniac and plive oil upon it; then,

so suitable as this.

or to bring in weeds. For these purposes, we are disposed to rely very much on ground bones and wood ashes, using them alternately. Very old barn manure, composted with muck, may be used occasionally. Whenever noxious weeds-such as daisies, dock, thistles, and plantain-creep in, they must be dug up by the hand at once. We will just add, that no lawn can be kept in good condition without frequent use of the roller. This serves, in the spring, to level down the inequalities of the surface produced by the heaving of the frost; and it presses back into the ground the roots of clover and grass which are thrown out in the winter. Its use at all times tends to give the grasses s short and compact habit of growth, similar to what we see by the roadside where the turf is continually trodden by the feet of cattle and sheep. It is this, as much as any thing else, that makes a lawn differ from mown hay-field. Let this be carefully noted. -American Agricultrist

"BIRD'S CLAW" AS FOOD FOR CATTLE. The discovery of the valuable qualities of the hitherto-despised little plant, Ornithopus perpuniltus, vulgarly called bird's claw, has aused a report upon its properties to be sent into the French Academie. Although the plant has been for a long time cultivated in Portugal, where the sight of its successful appropriation to the feeding of cattle had induced Sprengel to insist upon a trial of its cultivation in the botanical garden of Versailies, it has never, until this moment, been considered worthy the attention of agriculturists. Gasparin himself has declared, in his agricultural lectures, that the plant was only on trial in France, and that its value could not be ascertained. The great farm of Grand Jouan has at length given the example, by devoting a portion of the land to the cultivation of the bird's claw. Eight hec tares of the plant have yielded a first crop of 20,000 kilos., a hectare of green fodder, and a second of 1,000 kilos., with an additional 580 kilos, of seed, and 500 kilos, of residue, much relished by sheep. The bird's claw thrives best in damp soil; but, above all, in land abounding in potash. Sprengel's indication of the presence of wild sorrel, as a sign of the fitness of the soil for its cultivation, is worthy of notice. The successful result of the ex periment at Grand Jouan is the great agricultural sensation of the season. - English Paper.

the grass into a box as fast as it was cut, the

turf became very smooth, but was not soft to

the tread, not as soft as when cut with a com-

mon scythe. By allowing the fine, short

grass to lie on the ground and sink down

around the roots, he finds that his lawn be-

comes as soft to the foot as a Turkey carpet.

This experiment is interesting. Perhaps

nethod is here hit upon by which we are

going to overcome the difficulty in the way

of lawn making arising from "our abomina-

bly bad climate." Our bright and hot sum-

mers, much as we complain of them, are

possibly, going to help us make as good "vel-

vet lawns" as our English cousins enjoy. Of

course, it will be necessary to mow them as

out becoming unsightly, as well as hurtful, in

Now, this is very well for those who have

large lawns, and the means to purchase ma-

chines; but for those-and we cannot forget

they are the majority-who have moderate

sized grounds and moderate incomes, we pre

scythes will still prevail. And if the gras-

be cut and constantly carried off, of course

the land must be fed with some suitable

equivalent. Such lawns must be enriched,

or quality as to induce a rank growth of grass

the old-fashioned method of using

a measure to the roots beneath

Useful Receipts.

TO TAKE STAINS OUT OF SILVER.-Steep the silver in soap ley for the space of four with vinegar, so that it may lie thick upon it, and dry it by a fire; after which rub off

which painters love; it peeds not the winds which despoil trees and flowers of their beauty; and in Autums, amid falling leaves glass of water. It will form a milky emulsion, which is perfectly harmless, and at the same time the best cosmetic known.

SWEET POTATO COFFEE,-A very good substitute for coffee can be made from sweet potatoes. Wash and scrape good sound tubers; cut them into pieces halfan inch long; dry them in the store; rout them as you would coffee, until of a light brown color.—
Make "coffee" from them in the usual manmer, except that the pieces are not to be

To CLEAN OLD OIL PAINTINGS.—The blackened lights of old pictures may be instantly restored to their original hue by touching them with deutoxyde of hydrogen diluted with ax or eight times its weight of water. The part must be afterwards washed with a clean sponge and water.

SARSAPARILLA. - Take of sarsaparil root sliced, four ounces; boiling water, four pints. ounce; bark of mezereon root three drachms.

GREAT TALKERS.—A writer has very for the roots in summer, and as an enricher with an iron already winned (being very hot) happily observed, that "he that talks all he of the same in winter. No manure can be so suitable as this.

Mr. 8. had noticed that when his machine was allowed, as originally made, to gather up with tin.

The Riddler.

MYTHOLOGICAL ENIGNA. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 37 letters. My 16, 7, 25, 12, 35, 5, was the muse of Astro-

My 13, 17, 81, 1, was the son of Tree and Cal-

My 27, 29, 37, 23, 14, was a King of Thebes. My 11, 24, 8, 20, 17, 2, 4, 23, was a title of Mars. My 18, 36, 28, 9, was a Sicilian shepherd. My 30, 6, 7, 23, 35, 17, 35, 30, were festivals in ho-

nor of Ceres. My 19, 33, 33, 4, 15, was the god of wit. often as once a week, else the grass will be- My 10, 29, 8, 5, 21, was the last King of Troy. come too long to leave upon the lawn with- My 26, 22, 7, 33, was the goddess of death. My 3, 16, 2, 37, 9, was a goddess of grown per-

> My 34, 5, 29, 28, 15, occasioned the Trojan war. My whole is the Latin motto of one of the United States.

M Clair Co III C. C. STUNTZ

MYTHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN POR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I am composed of 19 letters.

My 15, 4, 16, 12, 9, 2, 18, was one of the Ger-My 17, 2, 6, 9, was the mother of Romaius and

indeed, but not with manures in such quantity My 14, 3, 16, 18, 4, 19, was a King of Thrace. My 11, 1, 14, 8, 5, was a daughter of Oceanus.

and wife of Jupiter. My 7, 19, 13, 9, was a mountain of Thrace

My 10, 3, 16, 15, 4, 13, was the father of the Sea Nymrhs. My 11, 9, 16, 5, 12, 9, 13, was a satyr, who at-

tempted to rival the music of Apollo; for which presumption he was flayed alive by

15, 16, 8, 19, was the goddens of Discord. My whole were secret religious performa the Greeks in the temple of Ceres.

Conneaut, Ohio.

RIDDLE.

I'm thought of little worth when found,

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I lingered long beneath the ground, Till man explored and sought me:

My maker took me with much care, In fashion's banners listed My maker sold me for his gains,

But you perhaps have bought me.

The ladies I assisted. Now for my use: pray look around. I'm named among the common.

In every rank of life I'm found. A perfect slave to woman. les, Scott Co., Ill.

GEOGRAPHICAL REBUS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. A town in Italy.

A county in Kentucky. A range of mountains in Asia.

A town in Africa.

A lake in Africa.

A county in California. My whole is a lake in the old world, my hi-tials form the lake, my finals the place of altu-

8. S. LAIRD.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY, EVENING POST. My first is what some women do. My second is an affix. My third is a weight

My whole was an illustrious General. WM. TOLBUT TOTTEN. Philadelphia.

TRIGONOMETRICAL QUESTION.

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WRITTEN POR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Wishing to ascertain the height of a tower on e opposite side of a river, and 55 yards from its brink, I took a station 10 yards from the water on this side, and found the elevation of the top to be 30 deg. 45 min.; I then measured 300 yards farther, in a straight line with the first station, tower, and found the elevation of the top to be 16 deg. 56 min. What was the height of the tower, and the width of the river?

1-2 An answer is requested.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. There is a certain number, consisting of two The left band digit is mes the right hand digit; and if the square o the left hand digit be subtracted from the number itself, the digits will be inverted. What is the number ?

J. W. HATCHER. Glencor, Ga.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why are young ladies at the breaking up f a party like arrows? Ans.—Because they can't go off without a beau, and are in a quiver till they get one. How many hens has your mother when

comes night? Aus .- None. They are all Why should the male sex avoid the let-Ans. - Because it makes men mean.

Why is the Maid of the Mist like pride?

Because it goeth before a fall ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN OUR LAST.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACROSTICAL ENIGMA REBUS.-Passamaquoddy B., in United States. Petchili, Aberdeen, Siskiyon, Saghalion, Altai, Muscat, Abbeville, Quadruped, United States, Outwit, Delta, Dewitt, Yenikale, Burgas.)-TRANSPOSITIONS .- San Pedro, Marietta, Houston, Monroe, Edenton, Des Moines, Ban-gor, Danville, Eaton, Oxford. ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.—The company now consists of 130 men, and there are 730 wanted to divide also by seven. ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.-16 and 9.

GETTING RICH SLOWLY .- If men were content to grow rich somewhat more slowly, they would grow rich much more surely. If they would use their capital within reason-able limits, and transact with it only so much business as it could fairly control, they would be far less liable to lose it. Excessive profits always involve the liability of great risks-as in a lottery, in which there are high prizes, there must be a great proportion of blanks.

One never regrets doing a polite or a kind thing, no matter how it is received.